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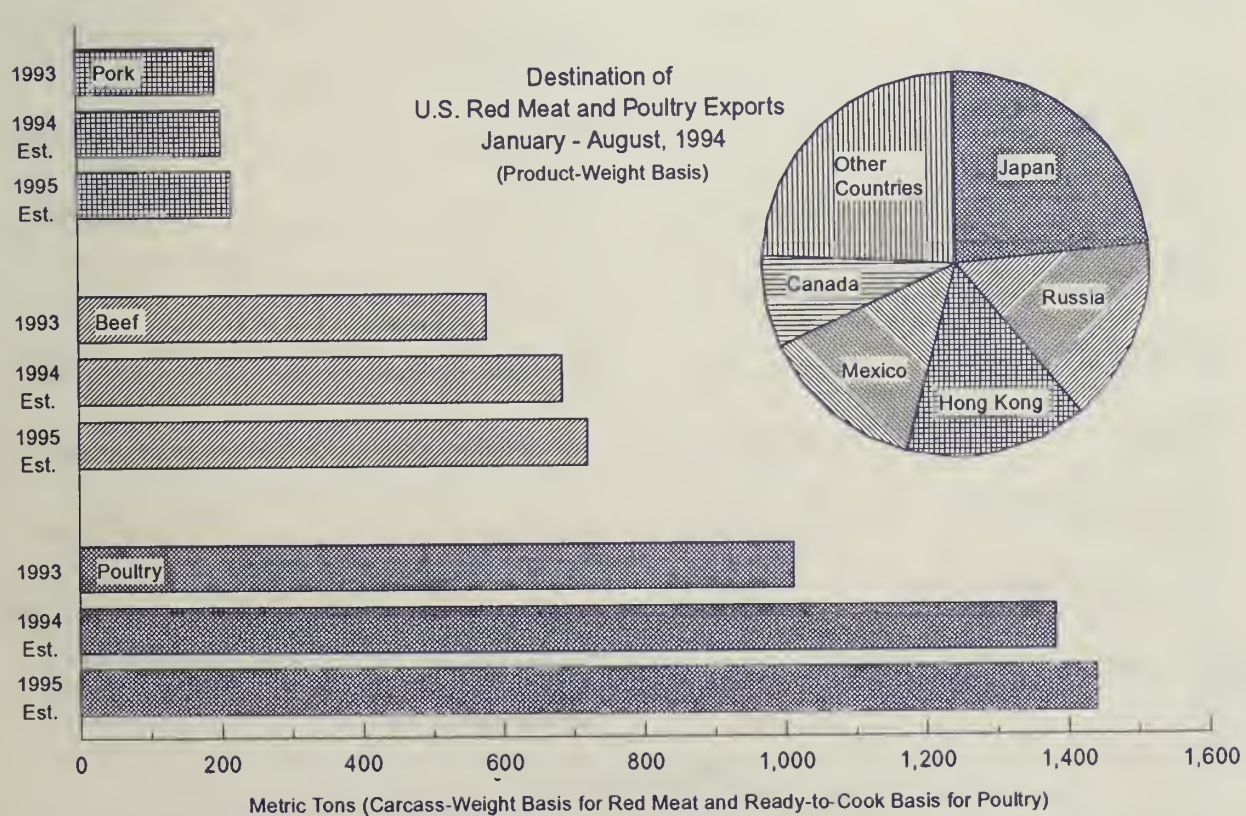
Livestock and Poultry: World Markets and Trade

Circular Series:
FL&P 2-94
October 1994

U.S. Red Meat and Poultry Exports, 1993 - 1995



Approved by the World Agricultural Board - USDA

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Cattle and Beef

Overview

The January 1, 1995, world cattle inventory is estimated at 1.04 billion head, slightly larger than at the beginning of 1994. Cattle inventory changes continue to be dominated by developments in China, the former Soviet Union, and North America. In China, the 1995 beginning inventory is estimated at 119 million head, an almost 6-million head increase from January 1, 1994. Per capita income growth has fostered greater consumer beef demand and herd expansion. In both 1993 and 1994, historically high feed supplies in some regions of China, particularly the North and Northeast, are also promoting cattle finishing enterprises. The cattle herds in the countries of the former Soviet Union (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine) continue to decline sharply and are forecast at about 75.5 million on January 1, 1995, a nearly 4 million head drop from the beginning of 1994 and down from approximately 93.8 million head on January 1, 1990. As has been the case in recent years, further economic adjustments in the meat market and high input supply costs continue to reduce herd numbers in the former Soviet Union. With the U.S. and Canadian herds experiencing cyclical growth, the 1995 North American beginning inventory (Canada, Mexico, and the United States) is projected at nearly 146 million head, approximately 1.5 million head more than the beginning of 1994. The 1995 beginning cattle herds in Central and South America are nearly as large as at the beginning of this year. The Brazilian herd is, however, reduced because of weather-induced losses. In Oceania, herds are being reduced because of dry weather and worsening pastures in Australia.

United States

The U.S. cattle herd expansion continues for its sixth year. The U.S. January 1, 1995, cattle inventory is estimated at 103.5 million head, a 1.7-percent increase from the beginning of 1994. This is the largest herd estimate since the beginning 1986 inventory of 105.4 million head. The July 1, 1994, beef cow inventory was estimated at 36.3 million head, a 2.5-percent increase from July 1, 1993, indicating a moderate expansion of the beef herd. Favorable forage supplies from pasture, range, and hay will further support expanding inventories this fall and winter, particularly in the Great Plains.

Beef production in 1995 is projected at 11.3 million tons, about 1.5 percent greater than in 1994. A larger calf crop in 1994 than in 1993 will promote greater beef production next year. The 1994 calf crop, the largest since 1986, has been estimated at 40.6 million head, about 2 percent greater than in 1993. With prospects for a favorable grain harvest and seasonally declining forage supplies, cattle placements in feedyards in the fourth quarter of 1994 are expected to be higher than a year ago. This will contribute to larger fed cattle marketings in the first half of 1995 than in the same period in 1994. Average dressed weights in 1995 are likely to be near 1994 record levels, approximately 320-325 kilograms.

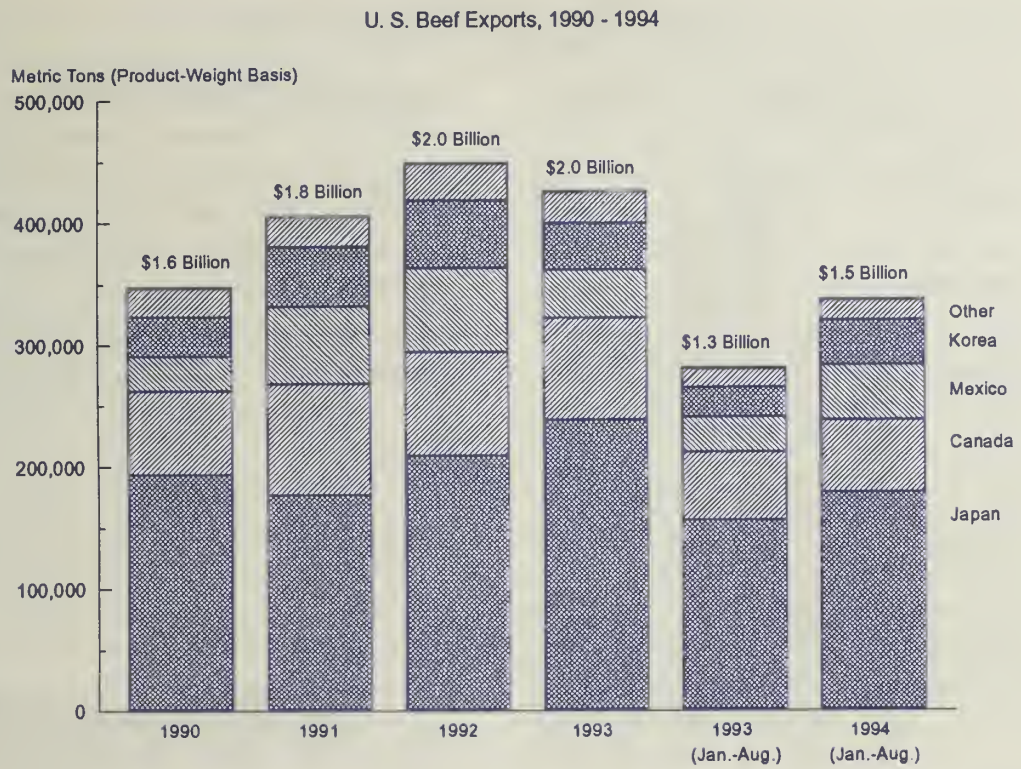
U.S. beef imports are expected to be up in 1995, about 3.5 percent to 1.13 million tons. Greater production in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand will ensure larger supplies of manufacturing-grade beef marketed to the United States.

U.S. Meat Imports, As Monitored by U.S. Customs Service (Primarily Fresh, Chilled, and Frozen Beef) (Metric Tons, Product-Weight Basis)		
Countries Subject to Meat Import Act:	1994 Jan. 1 to Oct. 15	1993 Jan. 1 to Oct. 16
Australia	235,485	280,182
New Zealand	149,937	183,096
Other Countries	52,965	52,211
Sub-Total	438,387	515,489
Countries Not Subject to Meat Import Act:		
Canada	134,220	113,802
Mexico	891	469
Sub-Total	135,111	114271
Total	573,498	629,760
Source: U.S. Customs Service		

Beef imports in 1994 are forecast at 1.09 million tons, about the same as in 1993. The 1994 U.S. Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRA's) with Australia and New Zealand - limiting U.S. meat imports - are about 302,000 tons and 184,000 tons (product-weight basis), respectively. On October 15, the Australian and New Zealand VRA's were 78 percent and 81 percent filled, respectively. According to U.S. Customs, from January 1, 1994, to October 15, 1994, U.S. meat imports under the Meat Import Act, mostly beef, from Australia and New Zealand were 235,485 tons and 149,937 tons, respectively. For the same period, meat imports from Canada, again mostly beef, were approximately 134,220 tons (product-weight basis), up 18 percent, according to U.S. Customs.

Beef exports are projected to increase again in 1995 to 721,000 tons, 5-6 percent more than in 1994. Greater deliveries are forecast to Japan, Mexico, and Korea. Ever greater purchases of U.S. beef from Japanese consumers are expected, despite currently rising frozen beef stock levels. Mexico's preferential tariff-elimination for U.S and Canadian beef, a stipulation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), is likely to further current export growth. Moreover, greater assured access to the Korean beef market is projected to boost U.S. exports. Larger domestic red meat and poultry supplies and possibly lower wholesale beef prices are also likely to contribute to greater U.S. beef exports next year.

Thus far in 1994, beef exports are up sharply to Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Korea. For the year, U.S. exports are projected at 685,000 tons, up 18.5 percent. From January to July 1994, U.S. exports to Japan, Canada, Mexico, and Korea were 154,537 tons, 50,420 tons, 37,397 tons, and 32,666 tons (product-weight basis), up 13 percent, 7 percent, 43 percent, and 72 percent, respectively.

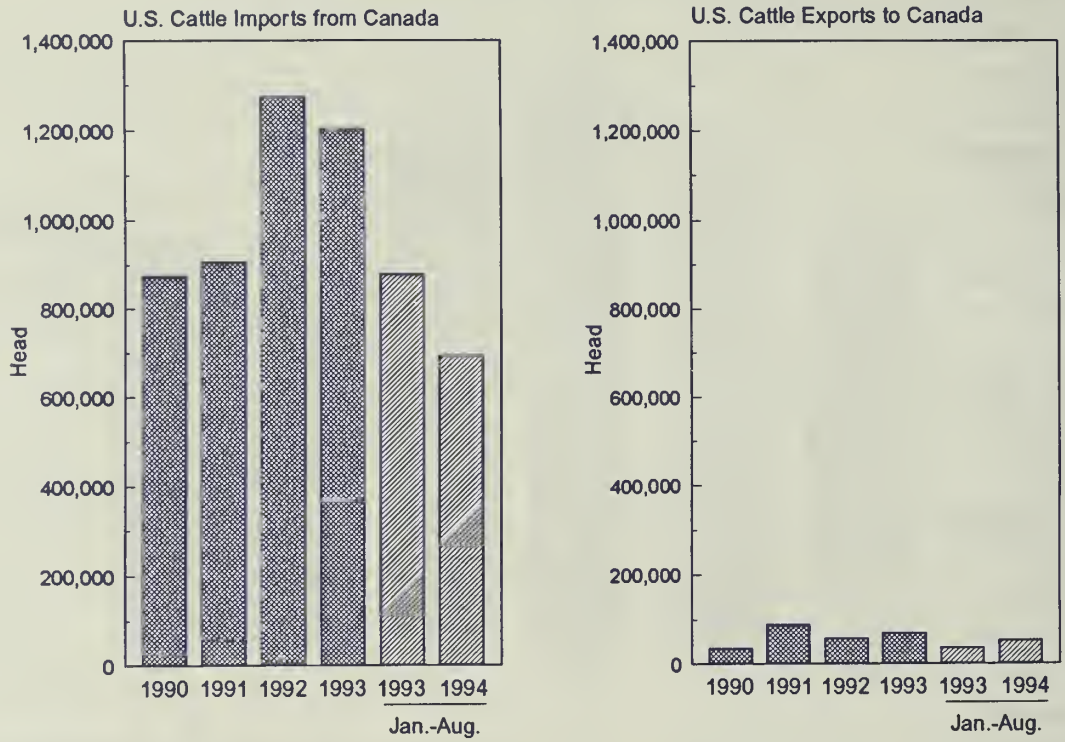


Canada

For January 1, 1995, the Canadian cattle inventory is projected at almost 12.5 million head, a nearly 4-percent increase from the beginning of 1994. As in recent years, the beef cow herd is forecast to expand further, particularly in western Canada. The January 1, 1995, inventory of beef cows is estimated at 4.05 million head, 1.5-percent more than at the beginning of this year. Such expansion has been fostered by favorable feeder cattle prices in 1993 and the first half of 1994, despite a sharp dip in 1994 second quarter fed cattle prices. During the later half of 1994 good pasture conditions, particularly in the West, are expected to delay feeder cattle marketings. In the dairy herd, predominately in the East, the cow inventory is projected to remain about the same, nearly 1.27 million head.

Continued herd growth in western Canada is expected to cause greater Canadian cattle exports to the United States. For 1995, Canadian cattle exports, primarily to the United States, are forecast at 1.25 million head, up from the 1994 estimate of 1.1 million head. Canada's 1994 cattle exports are lower than in 1993 (about 1.32 million head) because western Canadian meat packers are now processing more cattle and exporting more beef to the United States. At the same time, larger fed cattle supplies in the United States and reduced demand from U.S. packers have caused Canadian cattle exports to the United States to decline.

U. S. Cattle Trade with Canada, 1990 - 1994



The 1994 estimate of Canadian beef production has been revised up sharply from 895,000 tons in March to 945,000 tons, up nearly 7 percent from 1993. Most of the 1994 increase is expected to occur in the last part of the year, as larger projected carcass weights contribute to greater output. In 1995, Canadian beef production is forecast to increase about 4 percent to 980,000 tons as Canadian packers continue to aggressively market beef in California, Colorado, and the Pacific Northwest.

In 1995, Canadian beef exports, primarily to the United States, are expected to leap nearly 10 percent to 270,000 tons. Although Canadian beef exports to the United States have traditionally been mostly boneless manufacturing beef, larger quantities of higher-quality cuts are likely to be delivered in the coming years, according to trade sources.

Improved Canadian economic growth and greater beef demand from the food service industry are expected to contribute to increased beef imports in 1994 and 1995, particularly from the United States, the largest supplier. With greater beef production shifting to the western provinces, U.S. mid-western packers are reportedly selling more higher-quality, expensive beef items into the population centers of Ontario and Quebec. Canadian 1994 beef imports are estimated at 300,000 tons, an 11-percent increase from 1993; 1995 imports are also expected to be about 300,000 tons.

Canada has made several changes to its beef import regime in 1994, as Canadian traders press for greater access to imported beef. On May 6, the Canadian government increased its 1994 tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for non-U.S. boneless beef, primarily from Australia and New Zealand, by 13,000 tons (product-weight basis) to approximately 85,000 tons. The previous TRQ of nearly 72,000 tons (product-weight basis) was filled in mid-May. Then on October 7, Canada removed the 25-percent above-quota tariff for the remainder of 1994.

Canadian cattlemen, supported by a recent Canadian International Trade Tribunal finding, continue to claim boneless beef imports from non-U.S. suppliers threaten the Canadian beef industry. Officials at Agriculture Canada confirm that Australia has filed a GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) complaint against the Canadian safeguard measure. The Australian and New Zealand combined share of the Canadian beef import market has grown sharply from almost 40 percent in 1991 to an expected 60 percent for 1994.

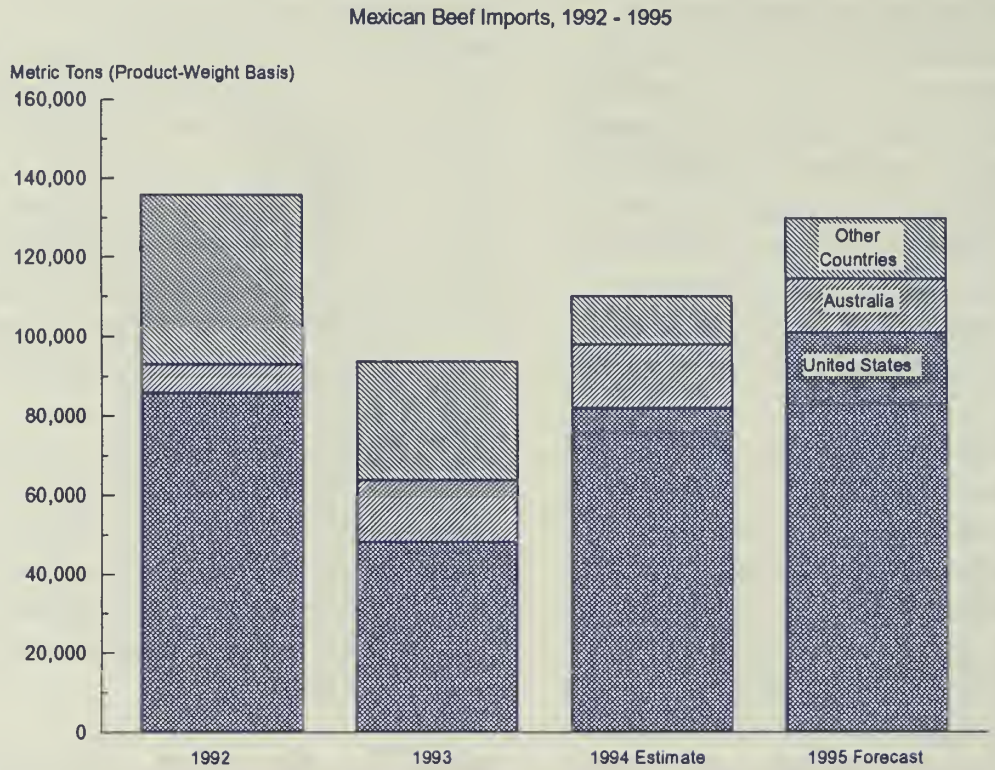
Mexico

The Mexican cattle inventory is expected to decline this year because of dry conditions and reduced forage availability in the northern states. The January 1, 1995 cattle herd is estimated at 30.16 million head, almost 2-percent lower than the beginning of 1994. With reduced feed supplies, the 1994 calf crop has also been revised down to 9.5 million head, a 3.5-percent decline from 1993. The 1995 calf-crop is expected to be lower at about 9.05 million head.

Mexican cattle exports, which are primarily feeder cattle, are expected to be lower in 1994 than in 1993 because of lower prices in the U.S. feeder cattle market. Cattle exports for 1994 are estimated at 1.25 million head, down almost 50,000 head from 1993. For 1995, exports are estimated at 1.2 million head, a reduction caused by expected fewer calf supplies. If proposed USDA animal health standards for bovine tuberculosis are implemented and Mexican cattlemen are unable to comply, a further decline in exports is likely next year.

In 1995, beef production in Mexico is projected to grow slightly to 1.74 million tons. The processing and marketing of domestic beef continues to evolve. In metropolitan Mexico City, 12 slaughterhouses that the government proposed to eliminate are now being converted to federally inspected slaughter facilities (TIF plants).

Mexican beef imports for 1994 are estimated at 110,000 tons, an approximately 15-percent jump from 1993. With Mexican beef import tariffs eliminated in NAFTA, U.S. beef exports to Mexico grew 55 percent during January to August, compared to the same period a year earlier, to 37,397 tons (product-weight basis) (almost $125 million). In 1995, with economic growth and ever greater shipments from the United States, Mexican beef imports are forecast at 130,000 tons. Mexican beef imports from Australia, the second largest import supplier after the United States, are expected to remain stable in 1995 at nearly 16,000 tons (product-weight basis), despite 20-percent and 25-percent tariffs for non-NAFTA imported beef.



On June 3, 1994, the Mexican government accepted an anti-dumping petition against U.S. beef imports from the *Confederacion Nacional Ganadera*, the Mexican national cattlemen's association. The results of this investigation are expected by mid-1995. In another development, Mexican officials have begun random inspections of fresh, chilled, and frozen meat and poultry imports and to require spanish labels on all meat and poultry. Despite these new regulations, U.S. beef shipments to Mexico have continued to grow sharply.

Japan

The Japanese cattle inventory declined slightly in 1994 and is forecast at 4.98 million head on January 1, 1995. Since the 1991 liberalization of beef imports, cattle fattening operations continue to confront larger imported beef supplies and falling domestic wholesale carcass prices.

With beef's import liberalization, the beef breed herd has been growing and becoming more specialized, producing highly marbled beef items, as the dairy beef industry declines. The cow and heifer inventory for beef breeds on February 1, 1994 was about 1.19 million head, up marginally from February 1993, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF). On the other hand, the dairy cow and heifer inventory was then estimated by MAFF at nearly 2.02 million head, down almost 3 percent from February 1993.

Japanese Beef Imports, 1988 – 1994
(Metric Tons)

Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan–Jul 1993	Jan–Jul 1994	Annual Change	1994 Mkt. Share
Chilled Beef Total	78,810	118,427	151,099	171,376	206,227	274,697	148,459	188,900	27%	
United States	13,365	22,808	29,367	44,445	61,123	73,643	39,465	51,372	30%	27%
Australia	63,988	93,693	119,618	125,341	142,661	197,110	106,843	133,525	25%	71%
Frozen Beef Total	254,550	299,164	287,310	243,248	268,112	292,424	170,512	174,311	2%	
United States	153,562	182,574	183,819	160,883	174,722	188,458	107,323	111,857	4%	64%
Australia	79,239	89,710	84,160	67,902	81,208	87,699	53,649	48,106	–10%	28%
Prepared and Preserved Beef Total	20,337	26,395	26,784	23,844	25,608	31,958	17,653	15,608	–12%	
United States	9,849	14,425	17,929	15,179	17,858	24,074	13,428	10,716	–20%	69%
Australia	8,344	8,709	4,533	3,305	1,660	1,611	969	897	–7%	6%
Beef Total*	353,697	443,985	465,194	438,468	499,947	599,079	336,624	378,820	13%	
United States	176,777	219,806	231,115	220,507	253,703	286,175	160,216	173,946	9%	46%
Australia	151,571	192,111	208,311	196,549	225,529	286,420	161,461	182,528	13%	48%

*Total beef imports are fresh, chilled, frozen, and prepared and preserved beef.
Diaphragm beef, which is considered a variety meat by Japanese Customs, is included in frozen beef.

Source: Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Oct–94

Cattle and Beef

Declining feeder calf prices will likely reduce Japan's 1995 calf crop for both dairy and beef breeds. The 1995 calf crop is estimated at 1.61 million head, a slight decline from 1994. In June 1994, the national average auction price for black Wagyu and Holstein feeder calves were 985 yen per kilogram and 238 yen per kilogram (1 U.S. Dollar = 100 yen, October 1994), down 7 percent and 32 percent from a year ago, respectively, according to the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation (LIPC). Although dairy calf producers have received financial support from a deficiency payment scheme for several years, producer payments for black Wagyu calves are likely for the first time during 1994. In the past, relatively few beef breed calf producers, red Wagyu farmers, for example, received support payments.

Despite governmental financial support programs and a stable cattle inventory, farms raising cattle for beef are becoming fewer and larger. According to LIPC, from February 1991 to February 1994, the number of beef cattle farms dropped almost 17 percent, from 221,000 farms to 184,000 farms. Over the same period, the average number of head per farm grew from 13 head to 16 head.

Beef production in 1995 is projected at 590,000 tons, nearly the same as this year. Despite stable domestic production, the composition of slaughtered animals continues to evolve: more Wagyu breed cattle and fewer dairy animals are being killed. From January to June 1994, the Wagyu cattle slaughter was 277,500 head, an 11-percent increase from the same period in 1993, while the dairy slaughter was 411,400 head, a 4-5 percent reduction.

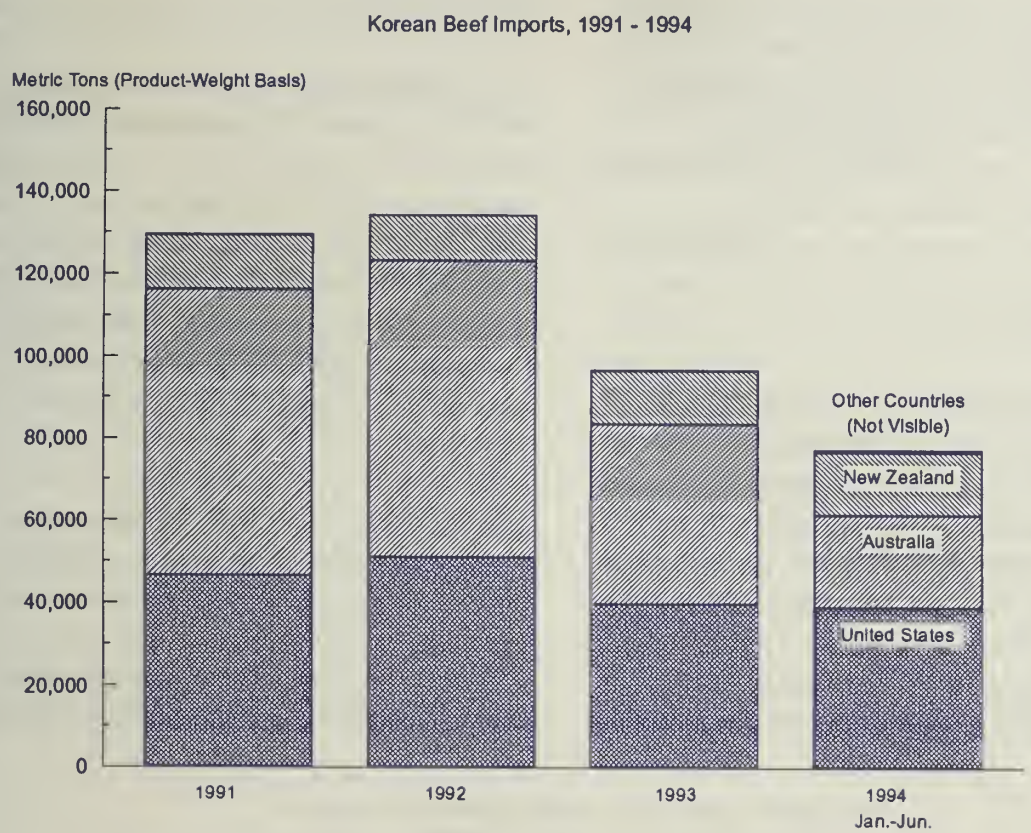
Japan's 1995 beef imports are forecast at 890,000 tons, nearly 7.5-percent more than the 1994 import projection of 829,000 tons. This is expected to occur as per capita annual beef consumption in 1995 grows to 11.7 kilograms, a 35 percent increase from 1990. Record U.S. red meat and poultry production are expected to contribute to lower U.S. beef prices next year, increasing supplies for the export market. If Japanese distribution systems are unable to market ever greater supplies, high, year-end beef stocks for 1995 can be expected.

Korea

The January 1, 1995, Korean cattle inventory is forecast at 2.96 million head, a new record and the largest beginning herd since the 2.94-million head estimate for 1986. The Korean herd has been expanding rapidly since the 1989 beginning inventory of 2.04 million head. High calf prices in 1992 caused a 22-percent increase in the 1993 calf crop. Many of these animals are likely to be slaughtered this fall, increasing domestic beef supplies. Korean beef production in 1994 is estimated at 203,000 tons, nearly 15 percent higher than in 1993. Greater compound feed use and higher slaughter weights are also contributing to more domestic beef production. The average national slaughter weight in 1993 was 478 kilograms, 23 percent greater than in 1987. With a high 1994 slaughter, 1995 beef production is forecast to drop to 190,000 tons.

Korean beef imports are projected at 170,000 tons (125,000 tons, product-weight basis) in 1994, 29 percent more than in 1993, and above the 1994 minimum access quota of 106,000 tons (product-weight basis). In the first 6 months of 1994, the

Cattle and Beef



United States dominated the Korean beef import market, replacing Australia as the leading supplier. According to the Korean customs administration, from January to June 1994, the U.S., Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian shares of the beef import market were 50 percent (38,962 tons), 29 percent (22,366 tons), 20 percent (15,235 tons), and 1 percent (718 tons), respectively.

For 1995, Korea is again expected to import more beef than the minimum quota, 123,000 tons (product-weight basis). Korean beef imports in 1995 are forecast at 205,000 tons, an almost 21-percent increase from the 1994 estimate. With imports providing nearly 50 percent of domestic beef consumption, 1995 per capita Korean beef consumption is estimated at 8.8 kilograms, almost 60 percent more than in 1990.

Australia

Drought in parts of Queensland and New South Wales currently afflicts the Australian cattle inventory, halting the herd expansion of recent years. Australian cattle numbers have been growing since 1988, as North Asian and North American consumers purchase more beef. Further expected herd expansion has not occurred this year because of severe drought and withering pastures. The beginning 1995 herd is now forecast at 26.6 million head, down about 1 percent from the beginning of 1994.

Cattle and Beef

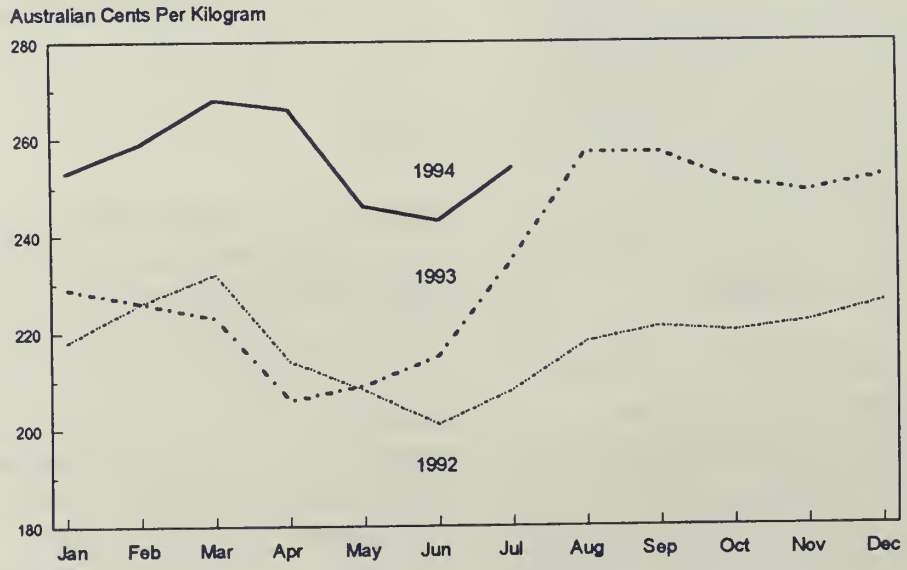
Poor pastures, low calving rates, and a high heifer and cow slaughter have reduced the breeding herd and limited the potential for inventory expansion. The 1994 calf crop is forecast down almost 5 percent to 9.4 million calves. Meanwhile, the 1994 cow slaughter is projected up 7 percent to 3.4 million head. Should pastures improve, herd expansion in drought affected areas is expected to resume in 1995.

Cattle in drought affected areas have been placed in southern feedyards to curb weight losses. Those remaining in dry regions are receiving supplemental feeds to maintain body weight and stem death losses. Meanwhile, grass-fed cattle marketings have declined, and those sold have been of reduced quality. Despite drought-induced weight losses, a larger cow and grain-fed steer slaughter is forecast to increase national average dressed carcass weights to 220 kilograms, up from 216 kilograms in 1993.

Larger average carcass weights are expected to contribute to greater Australian beef production this year, despite a reduced slaughter. Production is estimated at about 1.82 million tons, up marginally from 1993. The outlook for 1995 is for greater beef production. In 1995, with a reduced cow slaughter and increased cattle marketings - those that sustain the current drought - beef production is forecast at approximately 1.85 million tons, up nearly 1.5 percent.

Australia's beef exports were 1,169,000 tons in 1993 and are expected to be approximately the same this year. For 1995, exports are projected to jump about 4 percent to 1,200,000 tons. Exports to the United States in 1994 are forecast to reach 287,000 tons, about 25 percent of the total. However, Japan is

Young Cattle Wholesale Prices, New South Wales, Australia, 1992-1994
(All Classes to 20, Less Than 200 Kilograms)



Source: Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation.

expected to hold first place in 1994 with imports of about 310,000 tons. Other substantial buyers in 1994 are expected to include Korea at about 45,000 tons, Canada at 85,000 tons, and Taiwan at 33,000 tons.

Australia's exports of feeder and slaughter cattle have increased greatly in recent years, primarily from northern Australia. The Philippines is the most lucrative market for live cattle, because of growing consumer demand for beef. Feeder steer exports to the Philippines grew from 2,782 head in 1987 to 94,000 head in 1993. Malaysia is another important market for Australian live cattle and in recent years has purchased between 15,000 and 35,000 head of feeder and slaughter cattle.

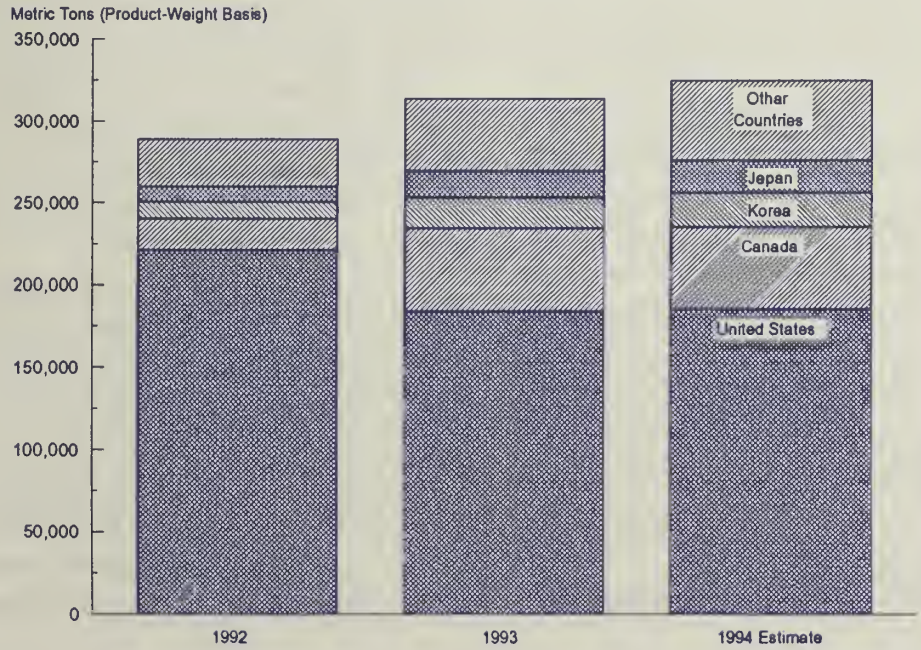
Australian per capita consumption of beef and veal fell in 1993 to 35.5 kilograms, partially reflecting a diversion of product away from the domestic to export market. Poor Australian economic conditions have exacerbated the downturn, as consumers use less beef and more relatively inexpensive lamb and poultry.

New Zealand

On January 1, 1994, cattle numbers in New Zealand were 8.4 million head, their highest in 17 years. Further growth is expected this year with the January 1, 1995 herd estimated at 8.7 million head. The 1994 slaughter is projected to be lower than in 1993, down about 2.4 percent, because of reduced prices. Despite expected record average slaughter weights, beef production is also projected to decline.

Beef consumption in New Zealand is estimated at 27.4 kilograms per capita in 1994, continuing a

New Zealand Beef Exports, 1992 - 1994



downward trend. This counters expectations that beef consumption would increase with greater domestic supplies and lower retail prices caused by restricted access to the U.S. meat market. The New Zealand diet has changed in recent years from one dominated by red meat to white meats, rice, and pastas. Chicken has experienced a steady 5 percent annual rise in consumption in the last five years.

New Zealand's beef exports in 1994 are expected to reach 464,000 tons, with about 330,000 tons available on a bone-out basis. For 1995, increased slaughtering and slightly lower weights are expected to result in a 4.5-percent increase in production for export to 345,000 tons bone-out. This increase in 1995 reflects an 11-percent slaughter increase and a reduction in average weights to 256 kilograms, 8 kilograms below the 1994 record high.

New Zealand's exporters continue their efforts to diversify export markets. In 1993, exports to Canada, Japan, South Korea, and Mexico showed significant increases, albeit at reduced prices. In the first half of 1994 Canada's meat import quotas caused Australian and New Zealand exporters to compete for market share in that market. During this period shipments to Canada from both countries were up sharply, while those to the United States were lower than in the first half of 1993.

Beef Intervention Stocks of the European Union, 1994
(Metric Tons, Carcass-Weight Basis)

	August 1, 1994	January 1, 1994
Belgium	0	184
Denmark	6,326	32,018
Germany	2,982	17,424
Greece	0	0
Spain	0	0
France	1,834	28,424
Ireland	158,021	243,509
Italy	9,012	25,984
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	478	681
United Kingdom	65,990	125,903
Total	244,646	474,127

Source: Agra Europe.

European Union

The cattle inventory of the European Union has stabilized for the first time since German reunification. The January 1, 1995, inventory estimate is approximately 78 million head, nearly the same as at the beginning of 1994, but almost 8 million head less than on January 1, 1990. The beginning 1995 German herd projection is 15.75 million head, down 1 percent from the beginning of this year. As a further sign of stability, producer prices for beef in Germany in the first half of 1994 were nearly the same as in early 1993. Despite this, German prices have remained low overall, discouraging herd growth. The January 1, 1995, French inventory estimate

of approximately 20 million head, is slightly lower than at the beginning of this year. While the dairy cow herd continues to decline, the EU suckler cow premium is prompting a 1-percent increase in beef cow numbers this year. The U.K. cattle herd on January 1, 1995 is forecast at almost 11.74 million head, about the same as at the beginning of 1994. Although U.K. finished cattle prices were lower in the first half of 1994 than during the same period in 1993, they reportedly remain firm, sustaining a slight expansion in the beef cow herd. The 1994 cow slaughter is expected to be up sharply from 1993 (15 percent) as many producers no longer retain beef cows in anticipation of a higher suckler cow premium.

With the herd now stabilized, beef production in the European Union in 1995 is estimated at almost 7.7 million tons, about the same as in 1994. Of the three largest beef producers in the European Union - France, Germany, and Italy - only in France is beef production expected to increase in 1995. French beef production next year is estimated at 1.75 million tons, about 3 percent greater than in 1994. Meanwhile, German beef production is expected to fall almost 2 percent to 1.6 million tons in 1995, as the declining dairy herd provides fewer slaughter cattle supplies.

The most significant development in the EU beef supply has been the dramatic draw down in beef stocks from 1993 to 1994. Thus far in 1994 there have been no beef intervention purchases. Should prices remain above the intervention price, EU beef stocks by 1995 could be lower than currently forecast.

EU beef exports in 1994 are forecast to exceed just over 1 million tons and to decline 8 percent to 826,000 tons in 1995. The fall-off in exports in 1995 reflects the stabilization of the herd inventories, smaller intervention stocks, and a smaller slaughter. Irish exports in particular are projected to decrease sharply in 1995 - 33 percent - to 378,000 tons.

Per capita beef consumption in the EU continues to decline in 1994, discouraged by less expensive pork and poultry and food safety concerns about beef. With lower beef prices expected in 1995 because of a lower intervention price and other Common Agricultural Policy measures, beef consumption is expected to stabilize.

Brazil

Brazil's cattle inventory has been revised upward to correspond with recent data released by the Government of Brazil. These data indicate that cattle numbers peaked at 145 million head at the beginning of 1993, with a minor decline forecast for 1994 and 1995.

Brazilian beef production in 1994 is expected to decline nearly 2 percent, reflecting lower dressed carcass weight due to pasture losses from a major frost that hit cattle producing states in the center-south regions. A financial crisis involving large meat packers in the first semester also contributed to lower slaughter of cattle. Most of these packers filed a creditors agreement (i.e., bankruptcy) and shut down their plants for a short period of time.

Beef consumption is expected to decline over

BRAZILIAN BEEF AND VEAL IMPORTS (Metric Tons, Product-Weight Basis)		
	1992	1993
Argentina	15,184	20,072
EU	82,490	6,872
Paraguay	3,419	6,073
Uruguay	3,407	3,569
United States	1,145	1,279
Others	1,539	5,010
TOTAL	107,184	42,875
Source: Ministry of Finance		

3 percent in 1994 due mostly to high beef prices, reduced imports from the European Union, and strong competition from lower-priced poultry. In the past 10 years, poultry production has increased 110 percent, while beef production in the same period has increased only 32 percent. The lower price of chicken in relation to high beef prices is a major factor in explaining the growth in the poultry sector.

Beef exports in 1994 are expected to increase nearly 15 percent, reflecting higher demand from Europe. Until 1993, Brazil had a variable beef quota which reached 3,622 tons. Beginning in 1994, Brazil will have a fixed quota of 5,000 tons.

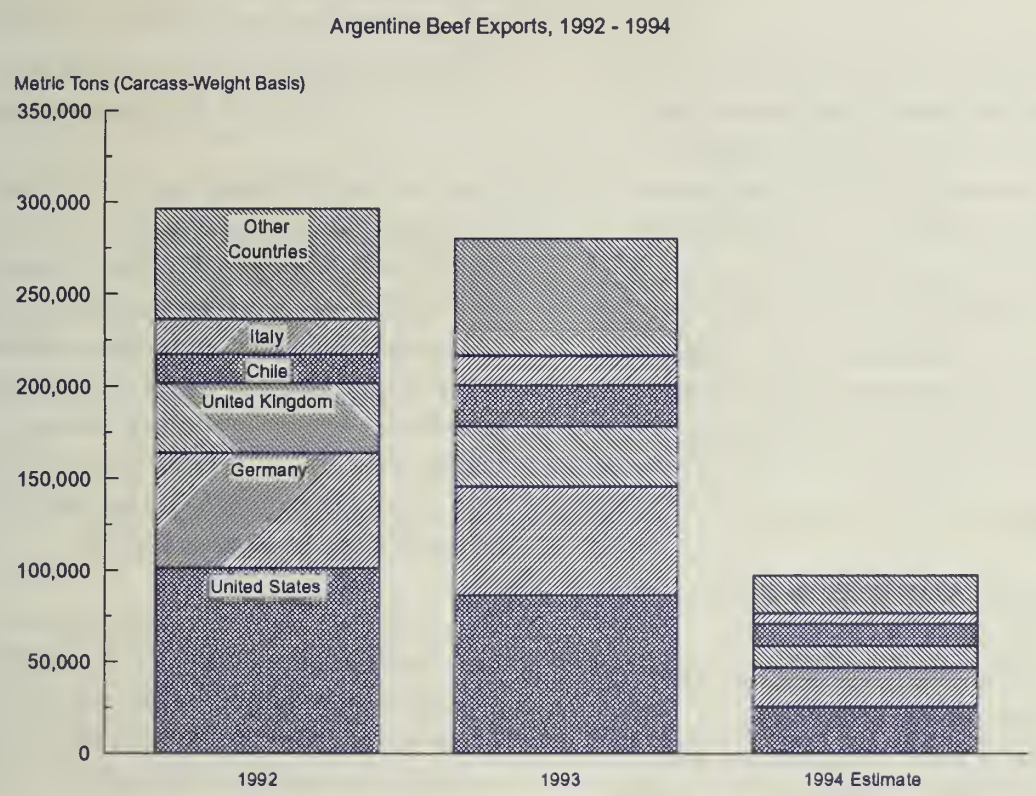
Imports of beef and beef products in 1994 are expected to increase by nearly 40 percent, mostly from Mercosur suppliers (Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay). With higher prices for domestic beef and a zero import duty, Argentine beef is now competitively priced in the Brazilian market.

Argentina

Over the last 3 decades, Argentina's cattle numbers have been around 55 to 60 million head. At the end of 1993, Argentina's cattle numbers remained close to the mid-50-million head level with no significant change in herd numbers expected in 1994 or 1995. Much of the current static situation is attributed to low cattle prices that are not encouraging producers to increase their herd size. Slaughter in 1993, at about 12.1 million head, was almost the same level that its been at since 1987. For 1994 and 1995, slaughter is expected to remain practically the same.

Ranchers and farmers in Argentina are reportedly going through hard financial times because of low profitability and high indebtedness in the cattle sector. Farmers with mixed crop/livestock operations are apparently expanding their grain and oilseed production rather than increasing their cattle herd. Some medium and large farms have expanded or started dairy production, considered by some the best option among profitable alternatives. As farmers increase the use of land for cropping, cattle are being moved to more marginal cropland areas or into feedlots, which still account for less than 1 percent of production.

Cattle and Beef



Argentina's beef and veal consumption in the early 1990's has been characterized by a very gradual decline as poultry has become relatively less expensive compared to beef. Historically, a kilogram of beef ribs and a kilogram of broiler meat in Argentina cost the same. Today, a kilogram of chicken is almost half the price of ribs, as poultry production has almost doubled since 1990. Beef consumption, however, is still more than poultry. Further discouraging beef consumption are high retail beef prices. The spread between farm and market prices has increased in recent years because of higher processing costs.

Argentine 1993 beef exports of 280,000 tons were the lowest since 1987. The overvalued peso and high production costs have discouraged exports.

Exports for 1994 and 1995 are expected to increase marginally to 290,000 tons and 300,000 tons, respectively, as export opportunities are expected to improve because of reduced, low-price beef stocks in the European Union and increased exports to Brazil. However, the overvalued peso, high production costs, and food safety concerns about beef in Europe may discourage some potential buyers.

Swine and Pork

Overview

The world hog inventory has continued to increase in 1994 despite reductions in the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. China remains the driving force behind the increasing numbers, but North American inventories are also expanding. A parallel increase in hog slaughter and pork production is occurring with world pork stocks also rising. Pork imports have almost stagnated in Japan, and Hong Kong, while growing in the United States and Mexico. bout unchanged.

United States

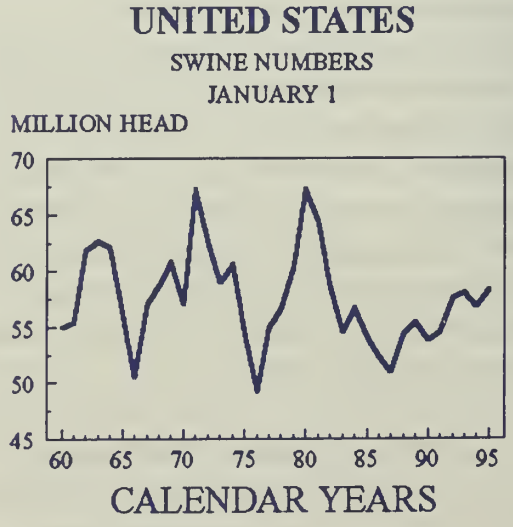
U.S. hog numbers continue the expansion begun in 1990 reaching 58.1 million head at the beginning of 1994. With 1994 feedgrain prices falling, herd expansion and increased pork production are expected to continue into 1995. The unusual coincidence of having beef, pork and poultry production expand simultaneously has led to plentiful meat supplies on the domestic market and significant price pressures across all three meat sectors. As a result, pork producers are facing a severe squeeze on returns.

U.S. pork exports reached 197,360 tons carcass weight equivalent (cwe) in 1993, 5.6 percent higher than in 1992. Exports in the first 8 months of 1994 are about 21 percent ahead of the first 8 months of 1993, and are forecast to end the year at approximately 204,000 tons (cwe).

Exports to Japan increased slightly from about 73,855 tons (pw) in 1992 to 78,792 tons in 1993 and showed a continued shift in preferences from frozen product to chilled product. Comparing the first 8 months, total exports of pork to Japan have increased from 50,233 tons in 1993 to 52,935 tons in 1994, as competition from Denmark and Taiwan limited growth in frozen pork imports.

Exports of pork to Mexico on the other hand are up 79 percent in the first 8 months of 1994. Export prospects improved further in August when the Mexican Government announced that no countervailing charges would be applied to imported pork from the United States. The anti-dumping investigation had been a point of concern to U.S. pork exporters for more than a year. The first year of NAFTA has had no effect on the domestic Mexican pork sector.

Canada was the only other country importing more than 10,000 tons (pw) of U.S. pork in 1993, reaching 11,008 tons for the year compared to 9,023 tons for 1992. Most of the Canadian pork imports were primal cuts and sausages that went to the population centers of Ontario. Canadian imports from the United States increased for the



U.S. PORK EXPORTS					
METRIC TONS					
PRODUCT WEIGHT					
	CY	CY	CY	JAN-AUG	JAN-AUG
DESTIN.	1991	1992	1993	1993	1994
JAPAN	41,451	73,855	78,792	50,233	52,935
MEXICO	28,442	37,905	28,999	16,112	28,901
CANADA	8,113	9,023	11,008	8,066	8,321
OTHER	15,552	19,397	29,867	9,284	10,700
TOTAL	93,558	140,180	148,466	83,695	100,857

first 8 months of 1994 over the comparable period, and in addition to Canada, many smaller purchasers have increased pork purchases from the United States because of low U.S. prices.

U.S. pork imports were strong in the first half of 1994, continuing the surge in imports begun in the last quarter of 1993. In the first 6 months of 1994, U.S. pork imports were up 17 percent from a year ago. The pace of imports, however, is falling off as the plentiful domestic supplies and low prices make the U.S. market less attractive to foreign suppliers. Total U.S. imports for 1994 are expected to reach 361,000 tons carcass weight equivalent (CWE), up 7 percent, but still considerably lower than the 14 percent increase in imports seen in 1993.

Canada

On January 1, 1991, Canadian swine numbers totaled 10.5 million head. Beginning inventories for 1992 and 1993 showed a small increase, but beginning 1994 inventories showed a gain of almost 6 percent that was about 600,000 head above the beginning 1993 level. The total swine inventory on April 1, 1994 was up more than 7 percent from a year earlier. The larger April 1 inventory points to a potential rise in hog marketings beginning in the third quarter 1994 and lasting perhaps into 1995.

During most of 1993, Canada's hog prices posted a year to year gain over 1992 and leveled out through the first half of 1994. However, significant downward pressure on Canadian hog prices is anticipated as 1994 progresses, given the expectation of greater competition from increasing beef and poultry meat supplies in the second half

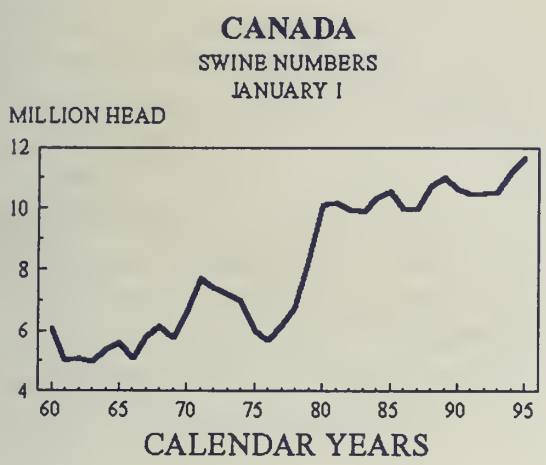
U.S. PORK IMPORTS					
METRIC TONS					
PRODUCT WEIGHT					
	CY	CY	CY	JAN-AUG	JAN-AUG
ORIGIN	1991	1992	1993	1993	1991
CANADA	180,021	174,014	177,766	116,953	128,999
DENMARK	93,934	62,900	89,783	51,356	69,640
OTHER	43,413	28,769	35,928	22,871	19,987
TOTAL	317,368	265,683	303,477	191,180	218,626

of the year. For the year, when final 1994 data are tabulated, hog prices are expected to average below 1993 levels.

Canadian pork output in 1994 is forecast to increase by nearly 5 percent from the 1993 level because of increased hog marketing in the last half of 1994. A continued increase in pork output is forecast for 1995 because of the enduring large swine numbers in Canada with most of the increase expected early in the year.

Canada's top export market for pork remains the United States. From 1990 through 1993, Canada exported an average of 182,000 tons of pork per year to the United States. This was approximately 70 percent of total Canadian fresh or frozen pork exports. For the first six months of 1994, Canadian exports of fresh or frozen pork to the United States were running about 10,000 tons ahead of the same period for 1993. Total Canadian exports for the year to all destinations could reach approximately 225,000 metric tons product weight, an increase of about 7 percent from the 1993 level, with increased exports to Japan and Mexico.

Partly offsetting higher pork exports are lower Canadian swine exports to the United States. Feeder hogs (less than 50 kg) exports have increased 25 percent, advancing from 194,645 head for January - August 1993 to 242,510 head for January - August 1994. Slaughter hog exports, however, have declined more than 16 percent from 384,808 head to 325,267 head for the comparable January - August periods. Lower swine exports to the U.S. market is somewhat unexpected given the March 16, 1994 decision by the U.S. Commerce Department to reduce the countervailing duty on Canadian hogs. Based on the latest administrative review, U.S. duties on the import of live Canadian hogs dropped to $1.36 (Canadian) per hundred weight, from the previous level of $9.32 per hundred



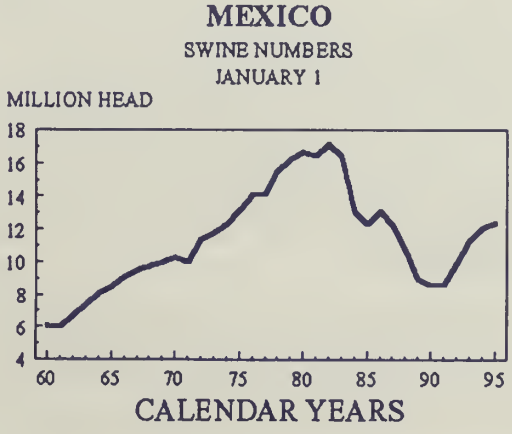
weight. The new duty rate works out to be about three dollars per 220-pound market hog entering the U.S. The prior rate equaled about $18 per 220-pound market hog. Total hog exports to the United States could equal about 800,000 head in 1994.

On a related matter, the signatories of Canada's National Tripartite Stabilization Plan for hogs have voted to terminate the program for all provinces except one effective April 1, 1994. Ontario offered tripartite coverage to producers during the second quarter of 1994, but since July 1, there has been no active national tripartite program in the livestock sector. The main concern of the Canadian livestock industry was that the tripartite system would continue to provoke US producers to ask for countervailing duties. The U.S. Department of Commerce had earlier deemed the hog tripartite program as a countervailable action. The tripartite system for beef was eliminated on Dec. 31, 1993 for the same reason.

Mexico

Mexico's swine numbers reached 12.1 million head at the beginning of 1994, up 8.5 million head from the beginning of 1990, and an average gain of about 9 percent per year. Further expansion is expected during 1994 as good prices encourage increased production and restructuring improves efficiency. Large farms in Mexico continue to expand operations significantly. The number of small and medium sized farms in Mexico continue to decline, but during the first half of 1994 the rate of closure of these farms appears to have slowed. Small and medium size farms continue their traditional practice of selling hogs at the farm-gate level for local production.

Mexican pork imports have increased dramatically since 1987 when pork imports were minimal. Imports in 1993 reached 50,000 tons and are expected to reach 60,000 tons in 1994. On the other hand, swine imports have declined. From 265,000 head in 1991, imports declined to 120,000 head in 1992 and 35,000 head in 1993. Mexican regulations require all U.S. swine to be slaughtered at TIF plants (federally regulated



slaughter plants) because of porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome (PRRS). While first half 1994 swine imports show a further decline, the total at the end of the year is expected to increase slightly over the 1993 level.

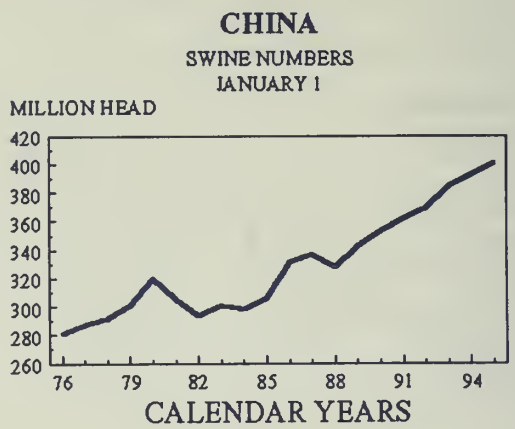
As mentioned above, Mexican officials announced on August 26 the results of an anti-dumping investigation of the U.S. pork industry initiated in March 1993. Since the investigation determined that Mexican pork producers were not injured by U.S. swine and pork imports, no countervailing duties will be applied. The matter is effectively closed.

Through July 1994, U.S. pork exports to Mexico were 25,000 tons (pw) ($39 million), up 57 percent from the same period in 1993. While trade across all pork categories is up, the greatest gains have been realized in frozen pork, where exports are up 180 percent.

China

After declining to 327 million head at the beginning of 1988, China's hog inventory has grown roughly 3 percent each year since that time. The lifting of hog and pork price controls and the general freeing of the market in 1993 further contributed to significant gains in China's hog inventory. At the beginning of 1994 China's hog inventory reached 393 million head, and at the beginning of 1995 is expected to reach just over 400 million head.

With the elimination of overt price subsidies for pork and hog producers, China's government has virtually removed itself from marketing decisions



for live hogs and pork. Only about one-third of China's hogs move through government procurement and distribution channels and official agencies must compete with other purchasers. Reportedly, the government's hog purchasing prices have not changed much in recent years despite rising feed costs. As a result, hog producers are seeking other outlets for their hogs or, in some cases, abandoning the business altogether.

Although 80 percent of hog farms in China are still considered "backyard", current economic conditions are hastening the integration and commercialization of the hog sector. Low feeder pig prices in the past year when combined with rising grain prices have squeezed most small and medium size breeder operations and ultimately the whole sector. While pork prices are relatively low and offer poor returns to farmers in some areas, price conditions appear to be improving in 1994.

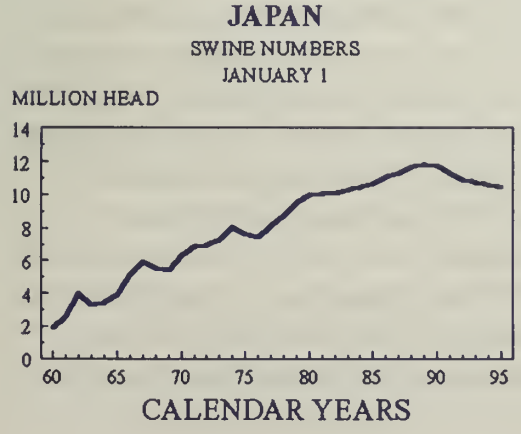
Pork output is also accelerating as the entire sector becomes more commercialized and slaughter rates increase. Pork production in 1994

is forecast to exceed 30 million tons for the first time. Pork remains the principle source of red meat accounting for about 88 percent of 1993's total red meat production.

Exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen pork are almost exclusively to Russia and Hong Kong. The forecast for regular increases in pork exports assumes growth in China's export of canned pork products. Fresh, chilled, and frozen pork exports have been erratic, but showed a recovery in 1993.

Japan

Since the beginning of 1989 when Japan's swine inventories totaled 11.8 million head, inventories have declined each year. At the beginning of 1994, inventories totaled 10.6 million head and are expected to total 10.5 million head at the beginning of 1995. In parallel with this decline in hog numbers, slaughter has also declined, but an increase in weights in 1993 kept production at 1,433,000 tons (carcass equivalent), practically unchanged from the previous year.



Pork consumption, which peaked at 2,087,000 tons in 1992, declined to 2,074,000 tons in 1993, and is expected to decline to 2,065,000 tons in 1994. Consumption of domestic pork production increased marginally in Japan in 1993, but consumption of imported pork declined 9 percent because of a drop in frozen pork imports. As a reflection of its popularity in the retail market, chilled pork imports rose 10 percent in 1993 to reach 120,800 tons, accounting for 26 percent of total pork imports.

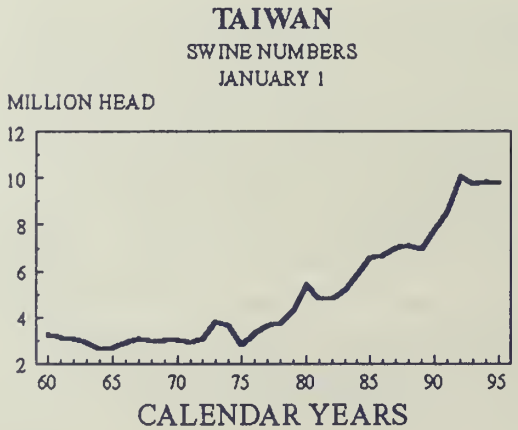
In 1993, the sluggishness of the pork market was serious enough to bring about government purchasing of excess pork carcasses in an attempt to shore-up prices above the 400 yen threshold. This program terminated in the spring of 1994 when excess production moderated. In addition, stocks held by the Government from October 1993 were reportedly released back onto the wholesale market before the Golden Week holiday season which began in May 1994. Since that time average wholesale prices in Tokyo have been on a gradual recovery track reaching 499 yen per kilogram in June and hovering around the 500 yen level in July.

Given static pork consumption, USDA projects Japanese pork imports for 1994 to remain fairly steady, perhaps showing a slight increase of 1 or 2 percentage points above the 1993 level. The current strong yen bodes well for imports, assuming that Japanese domestic prices hold firm during the second half 1994, making imports more price attractive. Pork is facing stiff competition in attracting consumers, however, from plentiful supplies of low priced beef and poultry.

Hong Kong

Coupled with the foot and mouth disease outbreak, the impact of Hong Kong's antipollution Waste Disposal Bill, which bans swine raising in urban areas, has had a profound effect on the industry. Farmers must now comply with the much stricter pollution controls on collection, storage, treatment and disposal of animal waste. These measurers which are expected to drive a number of farms out of business, will further hasten the decline of Hong Kong's domestic pork industry. Since 1990, Hong Kong's self-sufficiency in pork has decreased from 47 percent to less than 24 percent.

Pork imports have declined modestly since 1990 when imports totaled 230,000 tons (CWE), as poultry has replaced pork and to a lesser extent beef. The pork market in Hong Kong seems to be experiencing a transition similar to that of the 1980's poultry market that saw a gradual consumer acceptance of frozen product over fresh product. At that time Brazilian poultry captured much of the gains in frozen imports at the expense of fresh product from China. By 1993, Brazil gained a stronghold at the lower end of the market catering to the fast food trade and some household consumption. Brazil overtook China as the number one supplier in frozen pork in 1993, with market share rising from 32 percent in 1992 to 41 percent in 1993. Imports from Canada and Denmark also recorded remarkable gains in 1993. Pork imports from the United States account for only a small fraction of total imports.



Taiwan

Despite 3 successive years of relatively high profits, Taiwan's swine industry has undergone significant adjustments that have resulted in a consolidation of the industry into fewer but larger hog operations. Contributing to this trend are high land costs, labor shortages, and a range of environmental policies, to introduce water pollution controls and waste treatment that the Government promulgated since 1991. In the future, vigorous enforcement of these environmental policies could likely restrict further growth of the industry.

Taiwan's hog exports, which peaked at 49,080 head in 1985, declined to 2,519 head in 1993. In the past, Taiwan supplied Hong Kong with live hogs for slaughter but lost this market in recent years because of its strong currency, high hog prices, and Hong Kong's proximity to mainland China. Breeding hogs, mainly destined for Southeast Asia, are now the bulk of Taiwan's hog exports. Hong Kong may again become an important live hog destination for Taiwan's breeding hogs. It is believed that these breeding

hogs are being transshipped through Hong Kong to Mainland China, as most direct trade with the Mainland is prohibited.

In 1993, about 37 percent of Taiwan hogs were slaughtered for export. Pork exports totalled 283,000 tons, with approximately 70 percent destined for Japan. For 1994, exports are expected to increase slightly to 293,000 tons. Despite concerns in the industry about environmental controls, and high labor and land costs, Taiwan exporters feel certain that they can claim about 40 to 50 percent of the Japanese market in the foreseeable future, especially fresh/chilled pork.

European Union

Beginning inventory swine numbers in the EU from 1991 through 1994 have remained practically unchanged, but conceal significant shifts in inventory during this period. Substantial declines have occurred in Germany (down 15 percent) and Italy (down 9 percent) while growth has occurred in Denmark (up 17 percent), Ireland (up 39 percent), and Spain (up 13 percent). German swine declined more than 25 percent between 1989 and 1992. While the inventory has since stabilized, market developments have since conspired against any change. German swine producers were hit hard by the decline of hog prices in 1992 - 1993, then had to absorb the effects of hog cholera that resulted in the slaughter of more than one million hogs in the northern part of the country in 1993 - 1994. From April 1993 to April 1994, there was a further 10 percent reduction in the inventories in former East Germany because of low hog prices, and questions of property rights that prevented expansion of operations.

Danish farmers have continued to expand their herds since 1991, despite a price-depressed market for pork during 1992 and 1993. Price increases in 1994, recent reductions in feed prices, and a perception that the GATT Uruguay Round agreement will likely present few, if any, problems for the swine sector, has created some optimism among farmers.

The French swine herd has been slowly increasing since early 1985 in response to favorable economic conditions for pork producers. Increased production in 1994 will make France, theoretically, self-sufficient in pork for the first time as production is expected to be higher than consumption. For Italy, problems of 1993 continued into 1994. A large supply of swine and pork meat imported from other EU countries resulted in a drop in prices. Further in 1993, there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease which added to the overall decline in the herd size. The steady expansion of

the Irish hog herd continued in 1994, and is forecast to continue into 1995, although at a more moderate pace. Not a traditional hog producing country, Ireland has been expanding production since 1990 because of export market opportunities to other EU countries and favorable exchange rates.

Pork consumption in the EU has ben at record high levels in the last 2 years, close to 14 million tons, thanks to a 10-year low in prices in 1992 and 1993 and increased marketings of Danish pork on the internal market. Consumption is expected to remain near that of 1994 as prices are expected to remain favorable to consumers.

Exports from Denmark in 1993, excluding EU intra-trade, are estimated to have reached 407,000 tons, which increased exports to Russia to 39,000 tons and Poland to 21,000 tons, and the U.S. almost 90,000 tons. Exports to Japan, Denmark's largest market, were unchanged. For 1994, Danish exports to Japan are down reportedly because of competition from low-priced imported beef. Japan's increasing preference for fresh chilled imported pork over frozen further works against Danish exporters.

France is also said to have an interest in the Japanese market. This comes after France was recognized as FMD free in 1993. According to trade sources, France has exported 50 tons of pork to Japan and hopes to export 10,000 tons/year.

Brazil

Swine numbers in Brazil continue to hold steady at about 31 to 32 million head. An increase in the pig crop and slaughter rates in recent years indicates an increase in efficiency and cheaper prices for consumers. Pork production is expected to grow by 4 percent in 1994 because of increasing domestic consumption and favorable returns to producers.

Brazilian pork exports are expected to rebound in 1994 after declining by 20 percent in 1993. Renewed access to the Argentine market accounts for part of the rebound.
In early March 1994, Argentine inspection officials returned Brazil to the list of authorized shippers, and since then exports of boneless pork have increased rapidly. Beginning in January 1995, import duties will be reduced to zero for pork products traded between Argentina and Brazil. However, producers and industry leaders from both countries are trying to develop a gentlemen's agreement to limit Brazilian pork exports to Argentina to their earlier level of 60,000 to 80,000 metric tons. Pork exporters have also intensified their effort to obtain to export to the EU.

Sheep and Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat

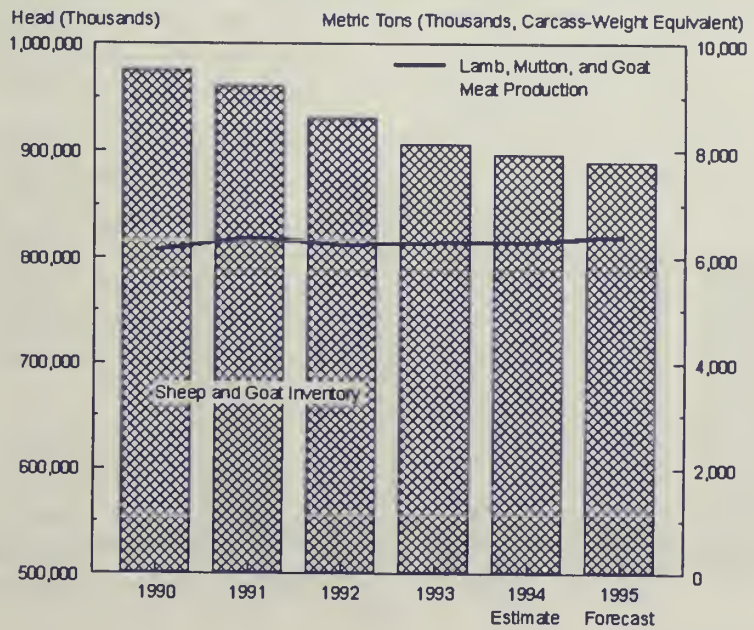
Overview

World sheep and goat inventories are estimated to have decreased to 896 million head in 1994, and are forecast to decline slightly in 1995, because of the continuing drop in inventories in countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU), Australia, and the United States. The reduction in the FSU is mainly caused by continuing economic instability, forcing producers to liquidate their stocks. The Australian flock continues to adjust to sharply lower wool prices and the resulting reduction in farm income, with many wool producers either switching to meat type breeds or reducing sheep numbers. U.S. sheep inventories are forecast to drop another 10 to 15 percent in 1995, as the industry continues to adjust to the phase out of the U.S. wool incentive program.

World lamb, mutton, and goat meat production is estimated to have decreased modestly in 1994 from 6,296,000 metric tons to 6,282,000 tons. Meat production in 1995 is forecast to increase about 2 percent because of significant growth in production in China, Mexico, and South Africa that will more than offset expected production declines elsewhere.

World lamb, mutton, and goat meat exports (excluding EU intra-trade) is projected to increase 5 percent in 1994 because of a significant increase in New Zealand exports. With the prospect of increased access to the EU market under the GATT quota regime, New Zealand can expect a further increase in lamb and mutton exports to the EU. World trade for 1995, however, is expected to decrease nearly 6 percent, as exports from Australia fall and New Zealand is unable to keep pace with its 1994 export level.

World Sheep and Goats: Animals and Meat, 1990 - 1995



Sheep and Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat

United States Sheep Numbers Drop Further

Following the 7-percent decrease in sheep numbers from 1992 to 1993 and the 9-percent decrease from 1993 to 1994, U.S. sheep inventories are forecast to drop another 10-15 percent in 1995, as the industry continues to adjust to the phase out of the government wool incentive program. Stock sheep slaughter through the end of September is running about 1.5 percent higher than last year. Large numbers of cull ewes are also moving into Mexico, with the total through mid-October at 516,000 head versus 536,000 for all of last year.

U.S. lamb and mutton production declined 2.5 percent in 1993 to 153,000 tons, and is projected to decrease another 4 percent in 1994 to 147,000 tons. For 1995, the lamb crop is forecast down 11 percent and will contribute to the expected 5-percent decline in production.

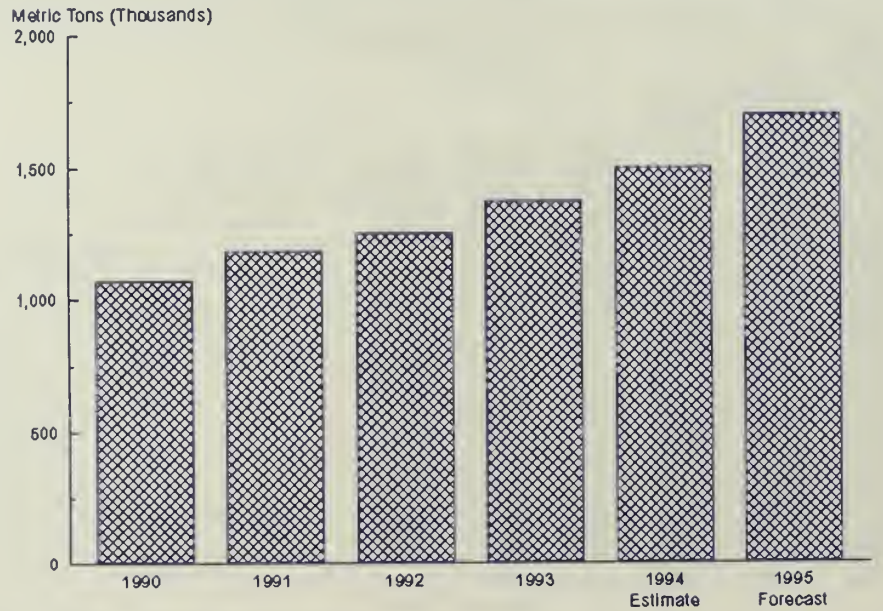
U.S. lamb and mutton exports to Mexico and Canada have declined 29 percent in the first 8 months of 1994. Unexpected market opportunities in the Netherlands and Taiwan, however, have offset these declines. Imports by these two countries increased from 23 tons in the first half of 1993 to 537 tons in the first 6 months of this year. U.S. lamb and mutton imports reached 24 tons in 1993, up 4 percent from 1992. For 1994, lamb and mutton imports are expected to remain near 1993 levels.

China's Sheep and Goat Inventories to Increase Sharply

China's sheep and goat inventories are forecast at 222 million head for the beginning of 1995, up from 217 million head in 1994 as China's 40 million sheep and goat raisers respond to increasing domestic demand for mutton, wool, and mohair. The 3-percent increase in flock size over 1993 comes after a 4.5-percent increase in 1992 total sheep and goat numbers.

Mutton production is forecast to reach 1.7 million tons in 1995, up 13 percent from 1994. Mutton output increased at an annual rate of 14 percent from 1988 through 1993, making it much more widely available to China's urban consumers. Mutton's popularity among these

China's Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat Production, 1990 - 1995



consumers is definitely increasing, particularly as a "hot pot" item or roasted on a stick.

Along with the cattle/beef sector, mutton and goat meat production are the focus of government programs to diversify the red meat complex away from pork. With production mainly concentrated in the grassland areas, sheep and goats are viewed as a grain conserving way to produce more meat. The removal of market controls in these pastoral areas has stimulated trade in live animals, meat, and wool, and fostered greater production efficiency. Prior to liberalization, most inter-provincial trade was strictly controlled. The northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning are now targeted for future expansion of the sheep and goat sectors. Expansion will be necessary if China is to reach meat and wool production targets. China hopes to achieve wool production targets of 300,000 tons in 1995 and 350,000 tons in 2000, compared to 240,000 tons of production in 1993.

According to 1993 trade data, Chinese live sheep and goat exports jumped 42 percent compared to 1992. Saudi Arabia has increased imports from China considerably since 1992 as the Australian sheep flock has contracted. China's lamb and mutton exports, though modest in relation to total production, have also experienced impressive growth in the last 2 years. Exports reached 10,000 tons in 1993, up from 3,000 tons in 1992, and are projected to increase to 15,000 tons in 1994 and 20,000 tons in 1995.

European Union to Increase in 1995

The EU's sheep and goat inventories are estimated to slightly decrease in 1994, from 99,820,000 head in 1993 to 99,320,000 head, as flock numbers are down slightly across the Community. EU inventories are forecast to increase modestly to 99,363,000 head in 1995 because of the upturn in French and Belgium-Luxembourg inventories and stable inventories elsewhere. The steady expansion of the Irish sheep flock recorded over the past decade ended in 1993. For the first time since the common sheep regime was introduced in 1980, the Irish flock in 1994 registered a decline. This modest downward trend is expected to continue in 1995.

EU lamb and mutton production are projected to decline 1.6 percent to 1,116,000 tons in 1994 from 1,134,000 tons in 1993. EU production has been declining since 1991 because of lower production in France and the United Kingdom (UK). The 1995 forecast anticipates a turn around as production is set to increase in the UK and to stabilize in France.

EU mutton and lamb consumption has been declining since 1992, but is forecast to increase slightly in 1995. UK consumption fell by 7 percent during 1993 to 341,000 tons in response to lower available suppliers and increased prices. The average retail price of domestic lamb during 1993 was 10.8 percent higher than in 1992 at current prices. A further decline in UK consumption is expected in 1994 due to continued short supplies. A turn around in EU consumption is expected in 1995, largely owed to expected increases in France, Italy, Spain, and the UK.

UK lamb and mutton imports for 1994 are projected at 108,000 tons, equal to the level of 1993. The quantity of New Zealand lamb imported by the UK this year is expected at 96,000 tons compared with 93,619 tons in 1993. Depending on prices in

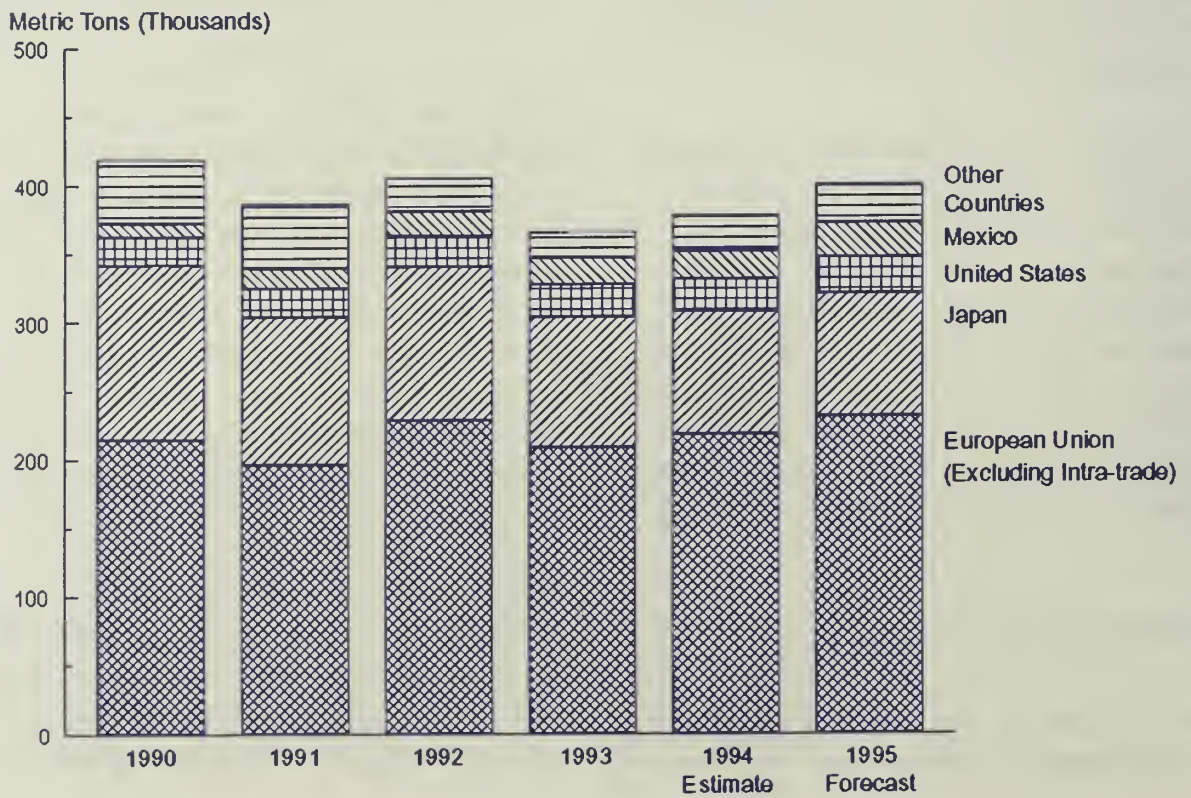
the rest of the EU, some New Zealand lamb may be diverted to the UK market to take advantage of better returns during 1994. EU imports are expected to increase about 6 percent in 1995, with France and the UK importing more. UK lamb and mutton exports are expected to increase in 1994 and 1995, benefitting from the end of the expansionary phase of the Irish industry. Ireland's exports, in line with increased slaughterings, increased 6 percent in 1993, with France continuing as the most important market for Irish lamb. Irish exports to Italy increased from just under 200 tons in 1992 to an estimated 2,000 tons in 1993. For 1994, Irish exports are projected to decline 5 percent to 63,000 tons.

New Zealand Sheep Inventories Forecast to Stabilize in 1995

Total sheep numbers as of June 1994, estimated at 50.3 million head, were down 4.4 percent from 1993. At this level, sheep numbers are at their lowest since 1963-64. New Zealand's breeding stock is estimated down 400,000 head, largely because of developments on the North Island. Continued strong mutton prices over the next year will further reduce New Zealand's flock. The flock is forecast at 50.2 million head for the beginning of 1995.

Sheep slaughterings are forecast to remain flat at 5.5 million head in 1995, as high lamb and mutton prices continue to attract capital stock to slaughter.

World Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat Imports, 1990 - 1995



Sheep and Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat

Prices for mutton have been at record levels the past two seasons, which has made rebuilding a costly option to choose. Low wool prices have further contributed to this situation, but the recent upswing in prices could quickly encourage farmers to resume rebuilding and to reduce ewe slaughter.

Strong export demand has led to lamb and mutton consumption on the local market to decline, continuing the trend apparent for the past 4 years. Mutton utilization on the local market has been influenced by high export prices which have both diverted production toward exports and inflated retail prices. This has been offset to some extent by imports of cheap Australian manufactured mutton, mainly for processing.

New Zealand lamb and mutton exports are forecast to reach 470,000 tons in 1994, a 15-percent gain on 1993. Strong demand and good prices in the EU, as well as weaker Australian exports, are contributing factors. New Zealand's export opportunities to the EU will improve under the Uruguay Round GATT agreement. The two sides agree that the current ceiling on New Zealand's lamb exports of 205,600 tons will increase to 225,000 tons with the tariff bound at zero. In addition, there will be no restriction on the quantity of chilled sheepmeat into the EU, as compared to this year's restricted volume of 13,500 tons.

Lamb exports continue their trend toward further processing and higher value cuts, which now make up 58 percent of total New Zealand lamb exports, compared to 1982 when 20 percent was exported in a further processed form. This has added to the average FOB returns for New Zealand lamb and contributed to the higher prices now being achieved at the farm gate.

Australian Flock Numbers Approaching Stable Number

The downward trend in Australia's sheep inventory is expected to continue into 1995, with the beginning inventory forecast at 140 million head. In recent years, producers have altered the composition of their flocks in favor of lamb meat production as a hedge against low wool prices. With wool prices for 1994/95 forecast up 15 percent from a year ago, producers are beginning to rebuild their merino flock. A recent Australian industry report noted that the number of ewes joined to merino rams in 1994 were up 12 percent from 1993.

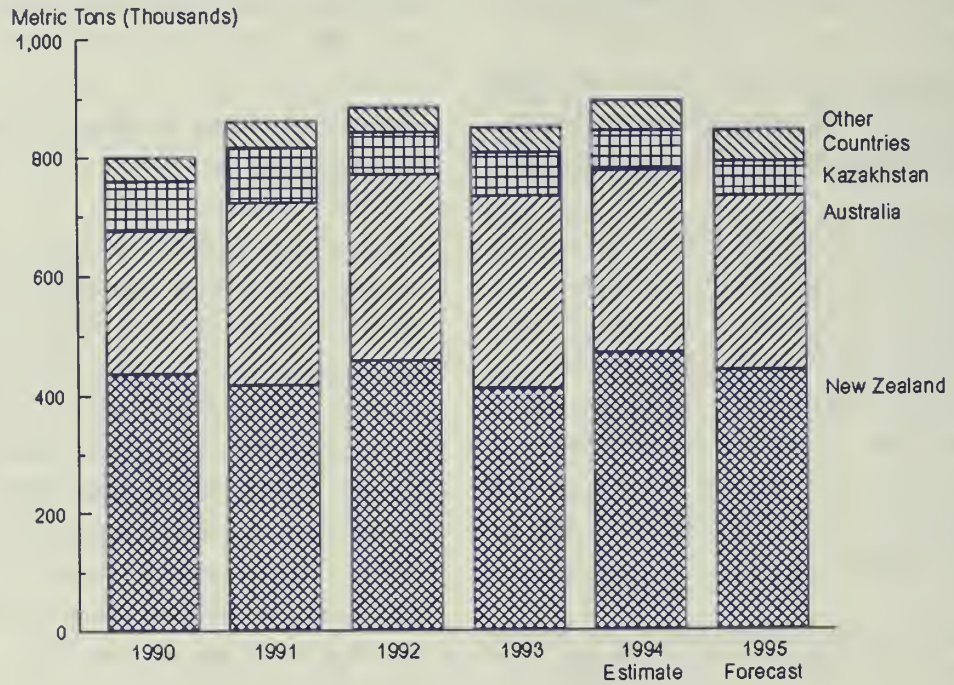
Sheep slaughter levels are forecast at 17.6 million head for 1994, down from 18.0 million head during 1993, due to an improving outlook for wool production and the large fall in sheep numbers. Along with low sheep slaughter, lamb and mutton production are projected to slightly decrease 1.5 percent in 1994, and another 1.6 percent in 1995.

Australian live sheep exports are estimated to increase 2 percent during 1994 compared to 1993. The UAE remains Australia's major market for live sheep, taking around 1.7 million head in 1993. Kuwait was the second largest export destination during 1993, taking over 1 million head. Oman was the third most important market, taking over 700,000 head during 1993, while Qatar was fourth, taking over 350,000 head.

Exports of live sheep to Saudi Arabia have not

Sheep and Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat

World Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat Exports, 1990 - 1995



recommenced this year due to continuing problems with health and import protocols. Discussions between the two countries so far have failed to yield positive results. Without a workable protocol, it is unlikely that exports will recommence in the short-term. Industry sources indicate the problem is being circumvented by Australian sheep being slaughtered in the UAE and the chilled product being transported to Saudi Arabia.

Australia exports of mutton are forecast to decrease 3 percent during 1994 and a further 6 percent in 1995. Exports to Japan slipped from 29,000 tons during 1992 to 25,000 tons during 1993, as the increasing prices of Australian mutton has made other protein sources such as beef and pork more attractive to Japanese consumers. Iran is an intermittent purchaser of Australian mutton, taking over 18,000 tons during 1993 after taking under 4,000 tons during the previous year. Australia is currently negotiating lamb, mutton, and beef import protocols with Iran. Australian exports to the United States were 10,080 tons in 1993, and were 6,030 tons through the first 7 months of 1994.

Tallow and Grease

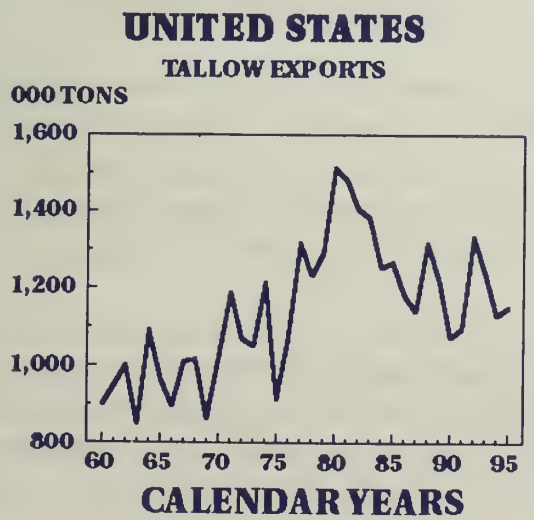
Overview

World tallow and grease production is expected to remain stable in 1994 at 6,542,000 tons, as increased production in the Western Hemisphere and Europe is offset by declines in Central Europe. For 1995, world production is expected to increase with continued gains in the Western Hemisphere, and a slight upturn in Korean and European production.

World exports in 1994 are expected to decline 7 percent to 1.76 million tons, because of lower U.S. and Canadian exports. Exports are projected to rebound somewhat in 1995 on the strength of increased demand in Mexico and Korea.

United States

For 1994, inedible tallow exports are expected to decline again. Data for the first 7 months of the year show exports off just over 10 percent from 1993. Not only are exports to Mexico, the largest buyer of U.S. tallow, reduced for the first 7 months, but lower purchases by the Netherlands, Turkey, Venezuela, Colombia, and Korea are adversely affecting the total. If this trend continues, total inedible tallow exports for 1994 could decline to about 865,000 tons.

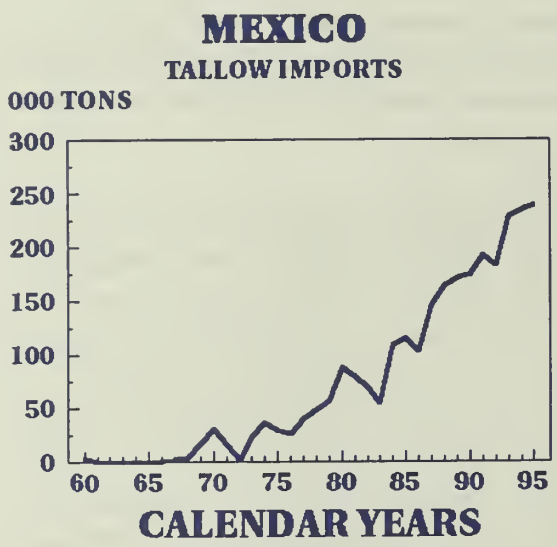


Edible tallow exports declined from 150,859 tons in 1992 to 140,624 tons in 1993. The one bright spot in edible tallow purchases was Mexico, which increased imports from 75,886 tons in 1992 to 93,061 tons in 1993. However, for 1994, edible tallow exports could increase slightly. Data for the first 7 months of 1994 indicate a small 1,600 ton increase from the comparable 1993 level. While Mexican purchases were down from 52,314 to 49,292 tons for the first 7 months of the year, import increases by Brazil, the Netherlands, and Taiwan could portend an increase for the year.

Mexico

Tallow production in Mexico is projected to increase slightly in 1994 and 1995 in parallel with the increase in domestic beef output. Nevertheless, this increased production will not meet the needs in Mexico, and imports will continue strong. Tallow imports in 1994 remain high due to greater utilization by soap manufacturers, bakery and animal feed industries. Imports are projected to increase somewhat for 1995 due to increased demand from non-traditional users. Inedible imported tallow is basically consumed by soap firms while imported edible tallow continues to gain a market niche among bakery and other processed food industries.

A relatively new user in Mexico is the animal feed industry. As a result of high international oilseed prices, domestic animal feed firms report significant



substitution of tallow for oils in 1994. Soap manufacturers also project increased sales based on new marketing and distribution systems that will reach more customers. With this expanding market, tallow consumption is projected to expand in 1995.

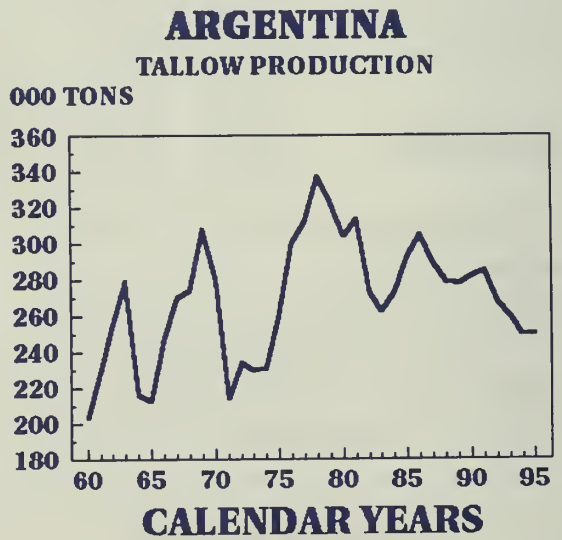
Central America

Tallow production in Central America remains quite small. For 1994, Guatemalan tallow production is estimated at approximately 3,000 tons, Nicaragua at 2,500 tons, and El salvador at 2,000 tons. Little change in production is expected for 1995.

Guatemala is a small but steady market for U.S. tallow. Nicaraguan imports of tallow are mostly from donations under the Pl-480 Title III program which in fiscal year 1994 amounted to 13,600 tons worth $6 million. Most of the tallow imported by El Salvador comes from the United States through the P.L. 480 Title I program. In 1994 these imports are expected to total 53,000 tons.

Argentina

Total Argentine tallow and grease production for 1995 is forecast at 250,000 tons, practically unchanged from the 1994 projection, despite an expected increase in the number of cattle slaughtered. Average fat yields per animal for tallow use have been declining in the past three years as slaughter plants are leaving more fat on the carcasses.

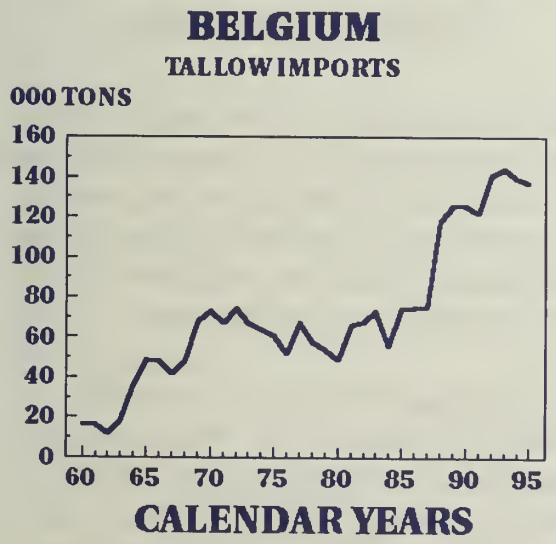


The food industry utilizes approximately 80 percent of edible beef tallow, while the balance is vegetable oil. Of the total tallow output, approximately 50 percent is used by the food industry, 45 percent by the soap industry and the balance is exported.

Prices in 1994 are somewhat lower than last year. Top white averaged $315 per tons this past summer and $400 per tons last winter. Prices for 1995 are expected to remain very similar. The domestic price

for bleached fancy tallow is approximately $20/30 less per tons than top white.

Imports for 1994 and 1995 are projected to remain low as a result of good supplies. Imports in 1993 totalled 11,000 tons, of which 9,000 tons came from the United States and the balance from Uruguay. CIF prices were approximately $410 per tons for top white. Since October 1992, tallow has no export or import taxes.



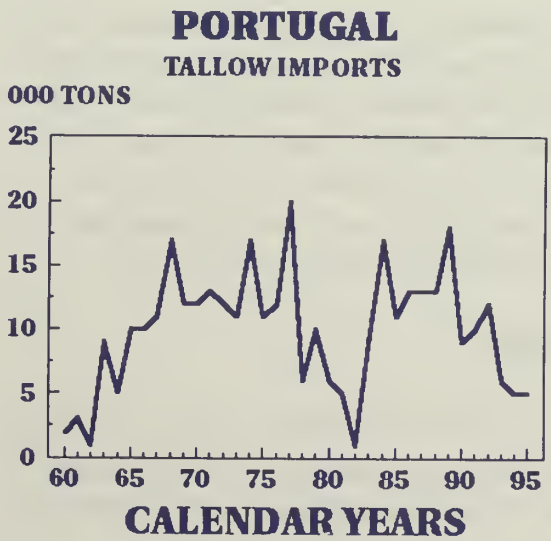
Belgium

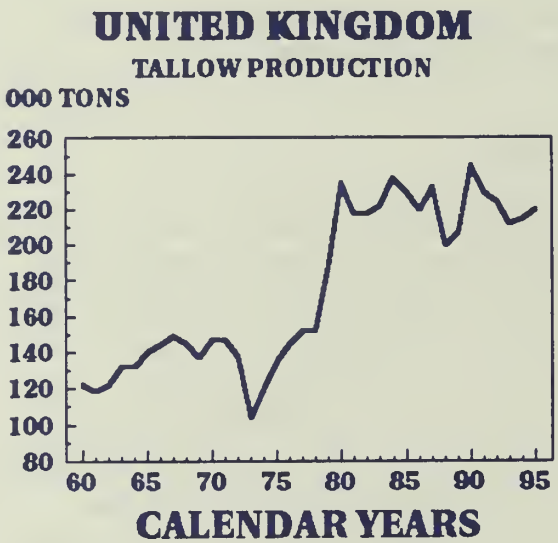
Domestic tallow and grease production incrased 10 percent in 1993, but could decline in 1994 as hog slaughter falls.

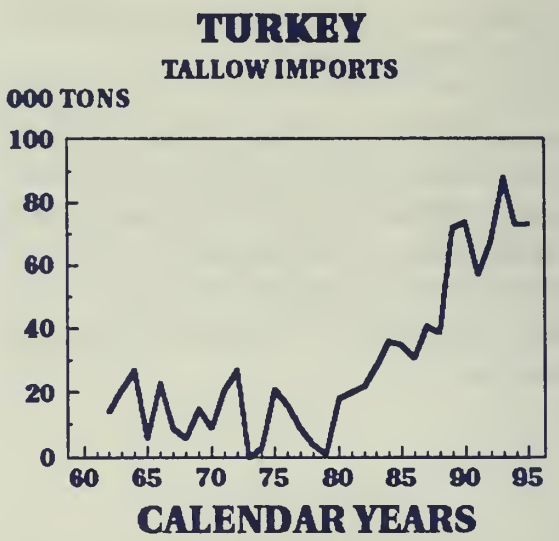
Imports continued to supply the lion's share of the Belgian market in 1994. The bulk of imports are from market leader France, the Netherlands, the United States and Canada. Imports from the U.S. have increased by over 15,000 tons for the January - July period of 1994, but total imports from all sources remains unchanged.

Portugal

Domestic production of tallow is expected to decline slightly in 1994 because of lower cattle slaughter. Domestic consumption of tallow declined slightly during 1993 because of a decline in soap manufacturing, while tallow in feed was partly displaced by more competitively priced grains. A further reduction in consumption is expected in 1994 because of higher prices for fats, while soap production is likely to remain flat. Tallow imports and consumption are likely to stagnate in 1995. Nevertheless, the absence of import levies combined with strong demand from feed formulators should return Portugal to a good market opportunity for tallow once the excess grain situation passes.







United Kingdom

With only modest increases in 1994 cattle slaughter, UK tallow production will increase only slightly. UK production is expected to reach about 215,000 tons in 1994 and to increase to 220,000 tons in 1995 because of increased cattle slaughter. Consumption is expected to increase slightly in 1994 and 1995 as larger supplies become available.

U.K imports are expected to be unchanged in 1994 from 1993 at 68,000 tons, but to decline in 1995 to 66,000 tons because of slightly increased production. Exports to other EU members are expected to remain relatively constant at about 9,000 tons in 1994 and 1995 due to the cattle slaughterings remaining below historically normal levels.

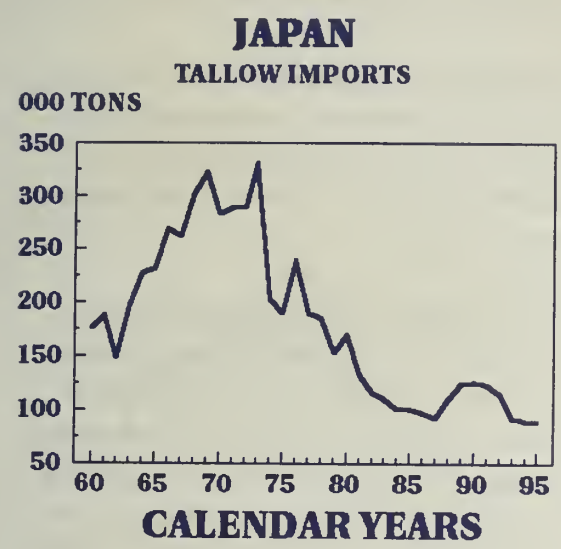
Turkey

Most of the tallow consumed in Turkey is imported and used in the soap industry. Turkey's tallow imports have increased significantly in recent years with economic growth. A total of 88,203 tons of tallow were imported in 1993 and about 73,000 tons is expected to be imported in 1994. Imports from the United States for the first 7 months of the year have declined to 11,736 tons compared to 20,297 tons for the same period in 1993.

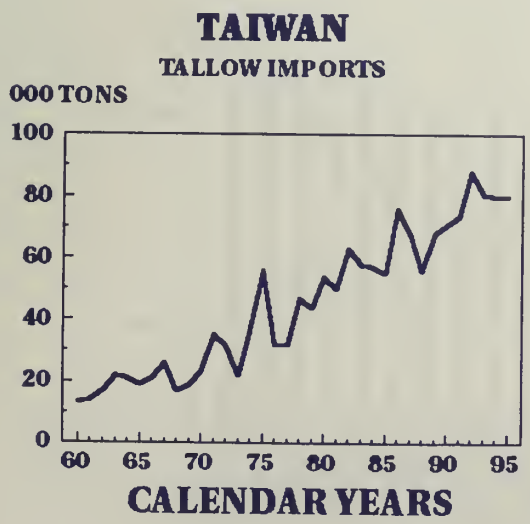
The marketing and trade of tallow is handled entirely by the private sector. There is no support price policy or any other government assistance. However, a three percent import duty and a four dollar per ton surcharge is applied to imports to discourage very large shipments.

Japan

Tallow market prospects in Japan have been curtailed in recent years by increased utilization of palm oil. At the same time, the domestic production base for animal fat-based products has reportedly been steadily shifting to Southeast Asia. Given that cattle slaughtering is expected to remain



almost unchanged for 1994 and 1995, total tallow imports are expected to show a modest decline to around 90,000 tons. Demand for pork fat is met almost entirely by domestic sources for both edible and non-edible utilization. This situation will likely persist as the domestic supply seems adequate for next few of years.



Taiwan

The feed industry is Taiwan's major consumer of tallow and usually utilizes about half of all imports. Hog production in 1994 is expected to be near the 1993 level and tallow imports are expected to remain near the current level. There is no local production of tallow. All demand is met by imports. Palm oil, usually priced cheaper than first grade tallow, is a major substitute for tallow in Taiwan. Imports of palm oil exceeded those of tallow in 1993, and is expected to occur again in 1994. Tallow was utilized by Taiwan's instant noodle manufacturers to deep fry but has been gradually replaced by palm oil due to dietary concern over animal fat. Palm oil imports will most likely continue to exceed tallow imports in 1994 because of price advantage.

Some Recent Developments in China's Swine and Cattle Sectors

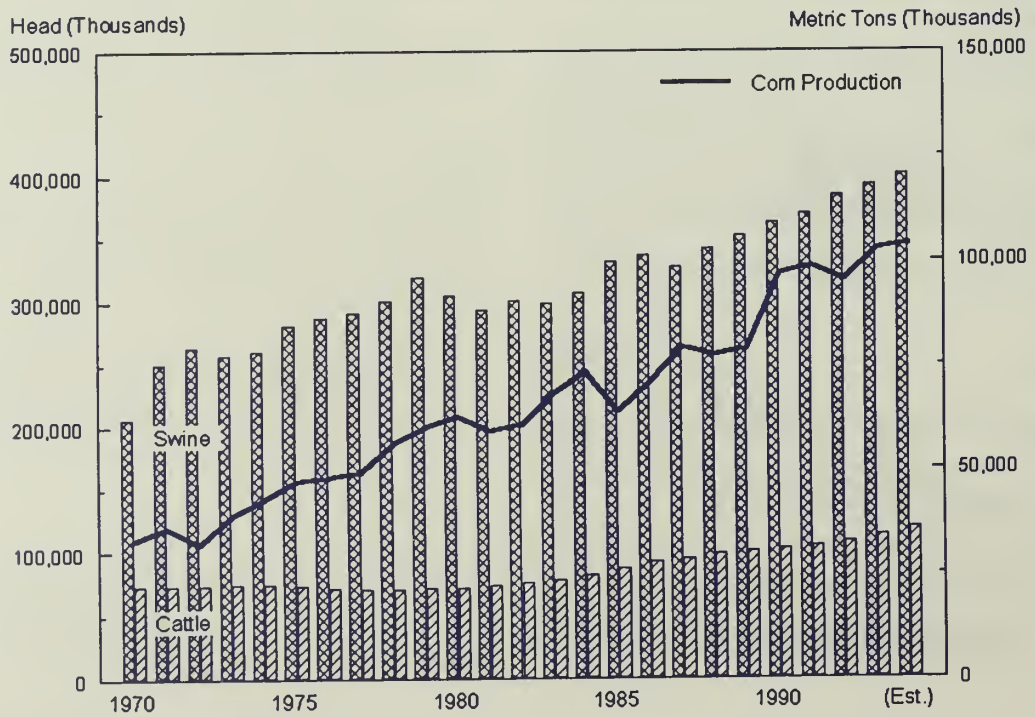
China's livestock sector has experienced spectacular growth in recent years. Double digit economic expansion and rising per capita incomes have altered dietary patterns and increased demand for meat. Innovation and record feed supplies have enabled livestock producers to respond quickly and raise output. Both pork and beef supplies have jumped, providing for greater consumer demand. Rising input costs in both the swine and cattle sectors are, however, curbing current expansion.

The Swine Sector

Since 1988 when China's hog inventory was estimated at 328 million head, hog numbers have grown sharply. This is likely to continue, but at a slower pace, as the sow herd increases more slowly. From 1991 to the beginning of 1994, China's sow herd grew 23 percent to 31 million head. The beginning 1995 sow inventory is projected at 32 million head, about 3 percent more than on January 1, 1994.

Swine are valued in China for scavaging waste products and converting them into human food. Some grain is used for finishing, and intensive operations are being introduced, but feed supplies are now more limited and impeding the pace of further expansion. In recent months, hog prices have not grown as fast as those for grain, reducing or eliminating hog producer profits and lowering feeder pig demand. Hog inventory expansion has thus fallen from nearly 4 percent annual growth in 1992 to approximately 2 percent in 1993 and 1994.

China's Year-End Hog and Cattle Inventories and Corn Production, 1970 - 1994



Some Recent Developments in China's Swine and Cattle Sectors

Some Recent Developments in China's Swine and Cattle Sectors

The January 1, 1994, swine inventory has been revised down slightly to about 393 million head, and the January 1, 1995, herd is forecast at 401 million head.

Pork production is expected to be up sharply both this year and next. China's pork output in 1994 and 1995 is forecast at 30 million tons and 32 million tons, respectively. The greatest production occurs primarily in the central inland and coastal regions where the largest hog inventories are located, notably Sichuan, Hunan, Guangdong, and Hubei provinces. In 1992, pork production in Sichuan, the largest pork producer, was almost 4.5 million tons (the most recent data available). This is more than twice as large as the second largest producer, Hunan.

Average dressed slaughter weights in China are smaller than in the United States. In 1990, China's average dressed slaughter weight was estimated at 74 kilograms, while those in the United States were about 82 kilograms. Since 1990, national average carcass weights have grown almost 3 percent and are estimated at almost 76 kilograms in 1994. A sharp increase in manufactured feed use has increased meat output per animal, as inventory growth declines. From 1990 to 1992, China's manufactured feed production grew nearly 22 percent, from 32 million tons to 39 million tons.

High import duties or sanitary regulations, or both, limit China's hog and pork imports. China does, however, export quantities of both hogs and pork. According to China Customs, annual hog exports, primarily to Hong Kong, are nearly 3 million head (2.7 million head in 1993). Traditionally, China's pork exports have also been largely to Hong Kong. Russia, however, became the largest export destination in 1993. Total pork exports (fresh, chilled, and frozen) in 1993 were 58,778 tons (product-weight basis). The amounts exported to Russia and Hong Kong were 33,071 tons and 14,209 tons (product-weight basis), respectively.

With China's recent economic growth (13.4 percent in 1993) and rise in per capita income, pork consumption has grown rapidly. Pork consumption in 1995 is forecast at 26 kilograms per capita, up nearly 31 percent from 1990. Retail markets offer lean meat items and the more traditional fatty pork, which is often sold at a lower price. For consumers who can afford it, lean pork is typically preferred. Higher per capita incomes, and diversified dietary patterns have also enabled a larger portion of China's population to purchase beef.

The Cattle Sector

China's cattle herd, like the swine inventory, has been growing rapidly in recent years as per capita incomes and demand for meat have increased. The 1995 beginning cattle inventory is estimated at 119 million head, an almost 6-million head increase from January 1, 1994. Despite recently rising grain and feed prices, record feed supplies in the North and Northeast are promoting feedyard operations and increasing carcass weights.

Average dressed carcass weights have increased rapidly in those provinces where feed grain supplies have grown. In Henan province, for example, where corn production doubled from 1986 to 1990, carcass weights rose (Henan had the second largest

Some Recent Developments in China's Swine and Cattle Sectors

provincial cattle inventory in China in 1992 at nearly 9.3 million head) approximately 6 percent from 102 kilograms to 108 kilograms in the same period.

Average carcass weights, particularly from breeds of southern native "yellow" cattle, are smaller than those typical to the United States. Efforts to increase meat production through long-term breeding programs using imported genetics have been limited.

Greater carcass weights and beef cow herd expansion have contributed to greater beef production. In Henan and Shandong provinces, the two largest beef producing regions, output more than doubled from 1988 to 1992 (the most recent data available). Current estimates of national beef production show additional growth. Beef production in 1995 is forecast at 3 million tons, up 11 percent from the 1994 estimate of 2.7 million tons.

Although minor compared to total production, China's exports of beef, particularly canned beef, have also grown sharply. The 1995 estimate for China's beef exports is 200,000 tons, almost triple those of 1992. Beef imports, like those for pork, are also small because of high import duties (import taxes for beef include a 70-percent "general rate" ad valorem duty and a 17-percent value-added tax) and restrictive sanitary inspection procedures. China's current accession bid to the GATT offers hope that these import barriers will be eased in the coming years.

Poland

Overview

Pork is the major meat consumed in Poland, accounting in 1993 for about two-thirds of total meat consumption. The choice of pork cuts available to consumers continues to improve due to the growth of private processing plants which strive to produce higher quality meat. Beef and poultry consumption are virtually tied for second place, but both at a distant 16 percent of total consumption. The recent increase in poultry consumption reflects its relatively lower price compared with red meats, growing sales in the fast food industry, and the shortages of beef which is considered the main substitute for poultry meat. Lamb and mutton are not traditional meats in Poland.

Pork

With pork the principal meat consumed by Poles, major changes in pig inventories and pork production significantly influence the production of beef and poultry, as well as the substitution of pork for dairy products. Lower output of pork also influences the meat processing industry, forcing it to either import meat or change the structure of production.

Over 80 percent of Poland's hogs are produced on two million small private farms (an average of 10 pigs/farm); the remainder are raised on large state, cooperative, or privatized (former state) farms. State owned facilities slaughter about 43 percent of the total, private operators process 42 percent, and on-farm use accounts for 15 percent of total production. For 1994, slaughter is estimated at 19.0 million head (down 19 percent from 1993) due to much lower inventories and the retention of gilts for breeding. In 1993, the average slaughter weight was 113 kilograms (about 250 pounds), almost the same as for 1992.

High feed costs in the wake of the 1992 drought led to extensive liquidation of hog inventories, such that the Polish market faced large supplies and falling prices in the first half of 1993. The pork situation, as well as the shortage of beef and veal, encouraged some farmers to switch from hog to cattle production. This year, however, shortages of pork and very good profits in hog production have stimulated farmers to switch back to swine production, reducing the number of farms raising cattle.

Only a few large meat plants have modern processing equipment and most of them produce canned hams, shoulders and bacon for the U.S. and

POLAND - SWINE INVENTORY - MILLION HEAD						
BEGINNING YEAR NUMBERS						
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
19.6	18.7	19.7	20.7	21.1	17.4	19.0

Poland

British markets; 28 plants are approved by FSIS to ship meat to the U.S. Production for local needs is carried out in much older plants with outdated equipment, where there are very few lines for meat and meat product portioning and packaging. As most small-scale meat processors lack the equipment to produce sausage and cured products, they mainly slaughter and deliver fresh meat to the cities.

Beef

About 90 percent of Poland's cattle can be found in very small herds on 1.5 million private farms. Nearly all are dual-purpose with an emphasis on milk production. Most farmers have only 3-5 cows and follow traditional management practices. Only larger, former state-owned farms with a capacity of 3,000 to 5,000 head of steers carry out fattening in an intensive system. By comparison, the liveweight of such steers when marketed is 400 to 500 kilograms (880 to 1,100 pounds). The average weight of slaughtered cattle in Poland 1993 was just 310 kg.

A good grain crop in 1993 and a similar-sized crop in 1994 are expected to cover the feed grain needs for the cattle sector this year. Pastures and meadows occupy four million hectares, or 21.5 percent of arable land. Polish cattle rations remain low in protein due to inadequate production of forage legumes and other protein feedstuffs, and the high cost of imported supplements. Winter rations are based on grass hay, grass silage, sugar beet leaf silage, corn silage and fodder beets. Corn silage is typically found on large farms only since private farms lack the harvesting equipment. Some farms close to sugar processing plants also make use of sugar beet pulp silage.

Beef processing is carried out in 72 state-owned facilities, by 2,000 private butchers and a number of small-scale cooperatives. Most state meat plants are antiquated. Private and cooperative meat plants began operating in 1990 following liberalization of the meat trade. This changed the structure of the industry from a state monopoly to a large number of various sized processing plants competing with one another, with the result that privatization has come to meat processing much faster than to other

PORK					
INVENTORY - PRODUCTION & TRADE					
THOUSAND TONS					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	(f)1995
INVENTORY	42	40	40	30	30
PRODUCTION	1,966	2,052	1,570	1,300	1,430
IMPORTS	60	35	50	50	20
EXPORTS	21	14	15	10	20

branches of food processing. The government's long term policy is to privatize all meat processing and trade.

With reduced supplies and spot shortages, the quality of beef is not a major issue affecting sales and is considered reasonably good by most Polish consumers. Polish consumers are used to lean, frequently tough beef.

Poultry

There is no government policy encouraging poultry production in Poland. All subsidies have been removed and prices are set by the forces of supply and demand. The GOP has no direct program to encourage the production of chicken broilers but has tightened border measures against imports in an attempt to bolster domestic prices and protect Polish producers from lower-cost imports. The Polish government is of the view that the variable import levies imposed in June and the Uruguay Round tariff-rate quota of 23,000 tons of poultry products will give the domestic industry the breathing room it needs to recover and expand. The Ministry of Agriculture is seeking foreign investment to help modernize the poultry sector.

Poland does not have integrated poultry production systems. Poultry production suffers from inefficiencies due to shortages and the high cost of corn and protein feeds. Wheat is widely used as a substitute for corn in poultry feeds. Some farmers try to reduce costs by purchasing low-quality chicks, blending feeds on farm, and doing their own slaughter and retailing, often with poor results. A good grain crop in 1993 lowered prices of most feed ingredients and the costs of poultry production.

Sixty five percent of Poland's poultry is produced on large intensive units, and about two-thirds of these farms are privately owned. The other 35 percent of production comes from unconfined, privately-owned household flocks. Grow-out period averages about eight weeks and an average weight of marketed broilers is about 1.6 kilograms (3.5 pounds). Although the financial situation of this sector improved during the second half of 1993, for the

BEEF					
INVENTORY - PRODUCTION & TRADE					
THOUSAND TONS					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	(f)1995
INVENTORY	20	20	10	10	10
PRODUCTION	770	634	435	400	385
IMPORTS	33	34	28	31	35
EXPORTS	10	20	18	16	15

year as a whole, it was worse than the previous year. The level of structural integration is very low and most of the hatcheries, feed plants and chicken farms operate as separate units.

Poultry meat became more competitive last fall as the availability of red meat declined. The current shortage of red meats has helped the poultry industry to recover from last year's decline in poultry production. High prices for red meats led to higher prices of poultry meat as well. In January 1994, poultry prices were 40 percent higher than the previous year, while the average feed cost increased by only 20 percent. During the same period, prices for pork and beef increased by 52 and 54 percent, respectively.

Poland's poultry production is expected to increase this year by ten percent to 330,000 tons. Most of the increase is expected to be registered in the production of broilers, turkeys and geese, while production of ducks is forecast to decline due to lower demand in the export markets. Stable feed costs and higher demand for poultry meat are expected to lead to higher production in 1995 as well. The demand is being strengthened by tight supplies of pork which still suffers from the extensive liquidation of pig herds in 1993, and the continuing shortages of beef, the major substitute for poultry meat. The production of chicken broilers, which dropped 10 percent in 1993, is expected to recover to the 1992 level as a result of shortages of red meats and a more favorable relationship between feed costs and procurement prices for birds. Even with the expectation of continued improvement in red meat output next year, further growth in poultry production is forecast for 1995 but at a slower rate than this year because of the continuing demand for all meat.

Poultry Meat And Egg Production

Poultry meat production for 1994 in selected countries is estimated at 41.6 million tons, 6 percent above 1993. Output is forecast to rise an additional 4 percent in 1995, to 43.3 million tons. In both years, the United States and China will account for most of the increase.

Broiler Meat

Output of broiler meat, the largest component of total poultry meat production, is estimated up 5 percent in 1994, to 30.4 million tons. Output in 1995 is forecast to expand another 5 percent, to 31.7 million tons.

North America: In the United States, 1994 broiler production is estimated at 10.7 million tons, up 7 percent from 1993. The upturn reflects strengthening demand precipitated by recovery in the domestic and foreign markets. A slightly slower rate of growth is forecast for 1995.

Canadian broiler production is projected to expand 14 percent in 1994, to 700,000 tons, and 4 percent in 1995, to 725,000 tons. Following a period of high producer prices and continuing supply shortages due to years of conservative adjustments in the production quotas, Canada's Chicken Marketing Agency reacted to demand-side pressures and sharply increased provincial production quotas for the May - August 1994 period. The quota for the largest producing province, Ontario, was raised approximately 20 percent. Because the provincial production quotas limited growth for many decades, Ontario's poultry output may be only two-thirds what it should be based on patterns of development in the United States. Although the production quotas for 1995 have not yet been announced, larger allocations are anticipated.

Mexico's output of broilers is forecast to remain stable in 1994 and 1995 at 1.04 million tons, only 1percent above 1993. Since late-1993, the Mexican broiler industry has been hit by several severe outbreaks of avian influenza.

South America: Brazil's 1994 broiler production is estimated at 3.4 million tons, up 8 percent from 1993. A 10-percent increase is forecast for 1995. The projected upturn in production reflects growing domestic and foreign demand. Additionally, the Government's new economic plan should improve consumer purchasing power which will further strengthen demand for broiler meat.

Broiler production in Argentina for 1994 is estimated at 630,000 tons compared to 620,000 tons in 1993, a 2-percent increase. Output in 1995 is forecast at 635,000 tons. Reportedly, Argentine broiler prices are below the cost of production. Producers claim their prices had to drop in order for them to compete with low-priced imports from Brazil.

European Union: Broiler production in the European Union (EU) during 1994 is estimated at 5.1 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Growth of less than 1 percent is forecast for 1995. Most EU countries are experiencing a period of slow economic growth which is limiting demand for broilers.

French broiler production in 1994 is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up slightly from 1993. A moderate

decline in production is anticipated in 1995. The increase in output during 1994 was stimulated by stronger demand from other EU countries and some increase in domestic use. The decline in production forecast for 1995 is based on a projected lower volume of subsidized exports due to the GATT accord.

Broiler production in Germany is forecast at 352,000 tons in 1994 and essentially the same level in 1995. The stagnation in this sector is due to weak domestic demand--a normal response when the general economy is sluggish.

Spanish broiler production in 1994 is estimated at 780,000 tons, up 2 percent from 1993. A 3-percent increase is forecast for 1995. To date, profit margins for Spanish producers have been favorable, but drought-reduced grain crops in 1994 are expected to boost the price of feed in 1995.

Broiler production in the United Kingdom (U.K.) is expected to increase 2 percent in 1994, to 986,000 tons. Output is forecast to rise only 1percent in 1995, to 995,000 tons. Despite the continuing recession in the U.K., domestic sales of broilers have been strong as broilers continue to replace heavier-weight chickens (roasters) in the national diet.

Eastern Europe: Broiler production in Hungary, Poland, and Romania has been trending upward since 1993 as their restructured poultry industries continue to rebound. Production in Hungary is estimated at 205,000 tons in 1994 and 210,000 tons in 1995, mainly because reduced supplies of other meats boosted prices, which benefited poultry producers.

Poland's 1994 production of broilers is estimated at 170,000 tons, up 13 percent from 1993. Feed prices in Poland are stable and demand for poultry meat remains strong.

Romanian broiler output is expected to increase 10 percent in 1994, to 160,000 tons, primarily in response to newly-introduced restrictions on imports. A further increase, to 165,000 tons, is forecast for 1995.

Former Soviet Union: Russian broiler production for 1994 is forecast at 830,000 tons, 2 percent above 1993. Another 4 percent increase in output is forecast for 1995. In the Ukraine, broiler production is estimated down 4 percent in 1994, to 220,000 tons, and is expected to remain at that level through 1995.

Asia: China's broiler production is projected to expand significantly over the next several years. Output in 1994 is estimated up 13 percent, to 2.6 million tons. A 15-percent increase, to 3.0 million tons, is forecast for 1995. The main factors contributing to this rapid rate of growth include rising domestic demand for all meats, competitive prices for poultry meat vis-a-vis other meats, and increased exports. In addition, productivity of the broiler sector is being enhanced through the greater use of imported breeding stock. Approximately 60 percent of all broilers raised in China are from non-native breeds.

Japan's 1994 broiler production is forecast at 1.2 million tons. This is a 3-percent reduction from 1993 and reflects the difficulty Japanese producers are experiencing meeting foreign competition and outlasting weak domestic demand. An additional

problem for producers was this summer's prolonged heatwave that resulted in the death of nearly one million broilers.

In Thailand, broiler output in 1994 is forecast at 700,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1993. Output in 1995 is forecast up 4 percent, to 730,000 tons. The production increases in both years are expected to be absorbed by the domestic market as Thai exporters are finding it difficult to compete in international markets.

Turkey Meat

Production of turkey meat in selected countries in 1994 is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Output is projected to grow at approximately the same rate in 1995.

North America: U.S. producers are expected to produce only about 2 to 3 percent more turkey meat in both 1994 and 1995. Low profit margins are severely constraining producers from expanding output in this sector.

Canadian turkey production is estimated up 3 percent in 1994, to 132,000 tons. An additional 2-percent increase, to 135,000 tons, is forecast for 1995. Unlike the situation for broilers, production quotas for turkeys have not been increased because supply and demand are seemingly well balanced.

European Union: EU production of turkey meat is estimated at about 1.4 million tons for both 1994 and 1995. Output in France, the largest EU producer of turkey meat, is expected to remain stable at 540,000 tons in both 1994 and 1995. This lack of growth reflects export subsidy reductions scheduled for 1995. French turkey meat production declined in 1993, the first downturn since 1984, because of a drop in domestic demand.

The United Kingdom is expected to record moderate increases in turkey meat production in both 1994 and 1995. Domestic demand for turkey meat and further processed products continues to rise steadily and U.K. production is gradually expanding to match the growth in demand.

Output of turkey meat in Germany is estimated at 174,000 tons in 1994 and 175,000 tons in 1995. Turkey meat consumption, with production to match, is expected to continue expanding due to low retail prices for turkey meat and a growing consumer preference for lean meats, of which turkey is one of the best.

Egg Production

Aggregate egg production for the countries specified has been trending upward since the data series was initialized in 1985. The combined output in 1994 is estimated at 569.4 billion eggs, up 3 percent from 1993 mainly due to record growth in China. An additional 4-percent increase is forecast for 1995, primarily due to projections of continued expansion in China.

North America: In the United States, egg output for 1994 is estimated at 73.4 billion eggs, 3 percent above 1993 as reasonably favorable profits allowed some expansion. However, the higher egg prices commanded in 1994 will likely weaken demand; hence, only a nominal increase in production is forecast for 1995.

Poultry Meat And Egg Production

Egg production in Canada for 1994 is estimated at 5.6 billion, down 2 percent from 1993 based on Federal grading statistics during the first part of the year. Canadian egg output is forecast to recover in 1995 because egg producers believe implementation of the GATT will reduce imports and afford greater export opportunities for domestically produced eggs.

With only a minimal increase anticipated in short-term demand, Mexico's production of eggs in 1994 and 1995 is expected to stabilize at 20.5 billion. Egg production, like that of broilers, is expected to be adversely affected by the avian influenza outbreak.

South America: Brazil's 1994 egg output is forecast up 7 percent in 1994, to 13.6 billion. A marketing campaign promoting egg consumption significantly improved demand and, by late last year, was yielding highly favorable returns to producers.

Colombia's egg production has been trending upward since 1991. Output in 1994 is estimated at a record 6.7 billion, 3 percent above 1993. Because domestic consumption has kept pace with the industry's production expansion, prices have remained firm. The upward trend thus reflects producers' satisfaction and response to the ample returns received over the past few years. Preliminary assessments point to further expansion in this sector in 1995.

European Union: Egg production for 1994 is estimated at 79.9 billion, marginally above 1993. Preliminary assessments for 1995 indicate a strong likelihood that production will stagnate at the 1994 level as weak domestic and foreign demand continue to limit growth in most EU countries. However, stable production would probably be welcome in many EU countries because the long-term trend will more likely be downward as domestic consumption continues to fall.

Eastern Europe: Poland's egg production in 1993 was down 13 percent due to rising production costs and large imports of low-priced eggs from Russia and Ukraine. Production is estimated to increase 3 percent in 1994, to 5.6 billion eggs, because prices have strengthened in response to the Government's efforts to stem the flow of imports. With stronger prices, egg output in 1995 is forecast to increase 4 percent, to 5.8 billion.

Egg production in Romania dropped 6 percent in 1993, to 5.4 billion, due to weak demand resulting from the poor state of the economy. Because of strengthening demand, production is forecast to recover in 1994 and 1995, to 5.6 billion and 5.8 billion eggs, respectively. The Government would like to see faster growth; this would ensure adequate supplies of eggs. However, many large egg-producing farms are reported to be in such serious financial difficulty that even higher producer prices may not guarantee additional production.

Former Soviet Union: Egg production in Russia and Ukraine is estimated to decline in 1994, to 38.7 billion and 11.0 billion eggs, respectively, and remain at or near this level through 1995. Producers in both countries are confronted with high production costs and shortages of high-quality feeds and veterinarian supplies. In addition, like most countries that were part of the former Soviet Bloc, a weak economy limits demand for livestock products, including eggs.

Poultry Meat And Egg Production

Asia: Continuing a pattern of rapid growth, egg output in China is estimated at 245.0 billion in 1994 and 267.0 billion in 1995. Production is expected to expand steadily for the next few years, given the strong pattern of growth in domestic demand which has kept egg prices at profitable levels for producers.

Japan's average egg price reached a historic low in 1993. Consequently, egg production is forecast to decline to 42.8 billion in 1994 and 42.4 billion in 1995. Japanese egg producers, like broiler producers, are having a difficult time competing with imports.

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PER CAPITA BEEF AND VEAL CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries

Kilograms Per Person Per Annum
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	37.6	37.0	35.5	34.4	35.5	35.8
Mexico	21.7	19.5	20.2	20.0	19.9	19.8
United States	44.2	43.8	43.7	42.8	44.3	44.6
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	21.8	22.2	19.8	21.4	21.5	21.9
El Salvador	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.2
Guatemala	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
Honduras	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.5
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	69.0	70.1	67.8	68.3	65.1	65.1
Brazil	28.3	26.7	28.0	26.7	25.3	25.4
Colombia	23.7	22.2	18.0	16.2	15.5	15.2
Uruguay	57.4	63.4	77.0	78.1	85.8	80.3
Venezuela	18.4	19.5	18.4	18.6	17.3	17.7
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	21.1	22.7	22.7	23.5	22.7	22.8
Denmark	20.8	21.7	22.5	21.8	21.8	21.7
France	29.5	30.1	29.0	28.6	27.8	27.9
Germany	19.4	21.1	19.7	20.2	18.7	18.4
Greece	21.4	19.4	21.9	22.3	23.0	22.9
Ireland	14.0	18.8	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.5
Italy	26.6	26.6	25.9	27.8	26.2	25.7
Netherlands	18.3	20.4	19.6	19.3	18.7	18.6
Portugal	13.8	18.4	16.7	16.4	16.4	16.6
Spain	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
United Kingdom	19.1	19.5	19.6	17.2	17.8	18.2
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	21.8	21.6	21.2	20.2	19.9	20.2
Sweden	17.5	17.2	17.0	17.5	17.4	17.4
Switzerland	25.5	26.1	25.9	24.8	23.2	23.2
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	14.6	13.5	13.2	16.1	14.8	10.6
Poland	20.4	20.7	17.1	11.6	10.7	10.4
Romania	18.5	15.3	12.4	7.4	6.5	7.1
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	34.4	32.6	27.3	25.4	24.6	21.6
Russian Federation	36.6	34.2	26.1	22.7	22.5	22.1
Ukraine	29.2	28.7	26.4	21.9	21.6	21.1
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	3.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6
Turkey	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.0
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	17.5	17.9	18.0	17.3	16.0	14.3
SOUTH ASIA						
India	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3
Hong Kong	13.8	13.7	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.7
Japan	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.4	11.0	11.7
Korea, Republic of	5.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	8.2	8.8
Philippines	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Singapore	4.8	5.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3
Taiwan	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
OCEANIA						
Australia	38.1	37.7	36.8	35.5	37.1	35.4
New Zealand	33.3	29.2	28.7	29.1	28.9	28.5

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PER CAPITA PORK CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries

Kilograms Per Person Per Annum
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	31.3	32.4	34.1	33.0	33.9	33.4
Mexico	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.8
United States	29.1	29.4	31.1	30.7	31.0	32.3
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	46.2	50.1	52.6	53.4	52.8	52.9
Denmark	67.7	64.8	64.7	67.0	66.8	66.7
France	37.0	37.0	37.5	38.0	38.4	38.9
Germany	53.7	48.5	47.4	48.7	48.6	48.6
Greece	20.5	19.9	21.3	21.3	22.3	22.6
Ireland	35.3	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.1	38.3
Italy	31.0	31.4	34.9	35.0	35.6	35.9
Netherlands	44.0	43.3	42.3	49.8	46.5	46.6
Portugal	24.1	25.0	25.8	30.0	30.9	31.2
Spain	47.4	49.6	50.1	53.6	53.6	54.0
United Kingdom	24.2	24.3	23.0	23.9	23.9	23.4
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	52.2	51.3	50.7	51.0	51.4	51.3
Sweden	31.9	31.4	33.0	33.5	35.3	35.8
Switzerland	40.6	39.8	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.8
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	44.9	40.0	35.2	30.3	22.8	17.1
Hungary	70.8	72.6	52.0	46.5	34.7	35.2
Poland	49.4	52.5	54.0	41.9	34.7	36.6
Romania	29.5	27.6	19.3	13.7	13.9	14.6
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	13.6	13.0	9.4	9.5	8.7	7.2
Russian Federation	26.5	24.6	18.9	16.6	16.5	15.7
Ukraine	30.5	27.5	22.9	20.1	18.3	17.4
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	19.9	21.1	22.4	23.9	24.7	26.0
Hong Kong	42.8	40.8	35.1	33.9	34.4	34.6
Japan	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.4
Korea, Republic of	14.6	14.7	16.6	17.2	18.1	18.7
Philippines	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.4	10.5
Singapore	36.0	35.9	36.9	37.9	38.1	38.8
Taiwan	38.4	38.8	38.8	40.4	40.2	39.9
OCEANIA						
Australia	18.3	17.8	18.9	18.1	18.4	18.8

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p) - preliminary (f) - forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PER CAPITA LAMB, MUTTON AND GOAT MEAT CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries

Kilograms Per Person Per Annum
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
United States	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
Germany	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Greece	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.9	15.0
Ireland	7.7	8.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.3
Italy	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Portugal	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
Spain	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.6
United Kingdom	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.6
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	8.6	8.4	6.7	7.0	6.3	4.6
Poland	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Romania	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.4
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	13.0	12.2	10.3	9.9	9.3	8.1
Russian Federation	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9
Ukraine	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	11.0	19.6	18.8	15.7	15.5	15.2
Turkey	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	6.0	6.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.1
SOUTH ASIA						
India	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Japan	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
OCEANIA						
Australia	22.5	20.8	19.9	18.8	20.0	20.0
New Zealand	23.3	26.5	26.0	25.2	25.1	24.7

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p) – preliminary (f) – forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BEEF AND VEAL SUMMARY
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
---Carcass Weight Equivalent---

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
PRODUCTION						
United States	10,464	10,534	10,613	10,584	11,120	11,282
Canada	924	893	910	883	945	980
Mexico	1,790	1,580	1,660	1,710	1,730	1,740
Argentina	2,650	2,650	2,520	2,550	2,480	2,510
Brazil	4,469	4,363	4,723	4,614	4,530	4,700
Colombia	795	768	630	563	558	565
European Union	8,302	8,722	8,359	7,798	7,710	7,743
Poland	838	770	634	435	400	385
Russian Federation	4,329	3,989	3,632	3,359	3,200	3,100
South Africa, Republic of	661	700	745	691	671	610
India	915	920	935	945	1,050	1,100
China, Peoples Republic of	1,256	1,535	1,803	2,337	2,700	3,000
Japan	549	574	592	593	592	590
Australia	1,718	1,735	1,838	1,806	1,818	1,845
New Zealand	471	524	518	575	561	565
Other Countries	5,693	5,573	5,186	4,732	4,681	4,558
TOTAL	45,824	45,830	45,298	44,175	44,746	45,273
IMPORTS						
United States	1,069	1,091	1,107	1,089	1,089	1,127
Canada	185	217	221	270	300	300
Mexico	60	120	130	96	110	130
Brazil	255	108	107	43	60	40
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	1,894	2,084	2,177	2,138	2,124	2,187
Excluding EU Intra-trade	401	430	443	377	354	393
Poland	3	33	34	28	31	35
Russian Federation	1,095	1,099	250	30	160	220
Egypt	120	85	108	180	153	155
South Africa, Rep. of	33	29	22	29	35	37
Taiwan	46	54	58	57	58	59
Hong Kong	81	80	67	72	72	73
Japan	537	508	591	731	829	890
Korea, Rep. of	117	176	183	132	170	205
Other Countries	178	180	214	208	197	200
TOTAL	5,673	5,864	5,269	5,103	5,388	5,658
Excluding EU Intra-trade	4,180	4,210	3,535	3,342	3,618	3,864
EXPORTS						
United States	456	539	601	578	685	721
Canada	110	109	159	191	245	270
Argentina	451	390	296	280	290	300
Brazil	389	326	386	393	450	500
Uruguay	192	117	123	62	70	90
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	2,553	2,908	2,873	2,860	2,843	2,620
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,060	1,254	1,139	1,099	1,073	826
Austria	56	65	72	61	49	62
India	85	95	110	120	130	140
China, Peoples Republic of	155	222	75	155	175	200
Australia	1,064	1,080	1,191	1,169	1,155	1,200
New Zealand	359	428	426	448	464	486
Other Countries	778	688	532	537	446	411
TOTAL	6,648	6,967	6,844	6,854	7,002	7,000
Excluding EU Intra-trade	5,155	5,313	5,110	5,093	5,232	5,206
CONSUMPTION						
United States	11,048	11,076	11,146	11,019	11,526	11,722
Canada	1,002	999	972	954	995	1,014
Mexico	1,845	1,696	1,789	1,805	1,835	1,864
Argentina	2,220	2,280	2,232	2,273	2,190	2,215
Brazil	4,315	4,145	4,424	4,294	4,150	4,240
Colombia	782	747	619	566	551	552
European Union	7,338	7,684	7,495	7,517	7,317	7,311
Poland	779	793	658	445	415	405
Russian Federation	5,424	5,088	3,882	3,389	3,360	3,320
Egypt	528	510	517	537	540	543
South Africa, Rep. of	690	728	752	741	704	645
India	830	825	825	825	920	960
China, Peoples Republic of	1,101	1,313	1,729	2,184	2,528	2,804
Japan	1,073	1,142	1,190	1,302	1,385	1,478
Australia	651	654	646	633	670	648
Other Countries	4,872	4,890	4,659	4,339	4,352	4,297
TOTAL	44,498	44,570	43,535	42,823	43,438	44,018

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PORK SUMMARY
Selected Countries

1,000 METIC TONS
---Carcass Weight Equivalent---

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
PRODUCTION						
United States	6,965	7,257	7,817	7,750	7,929	8,350
Canada	1,133	1,129	1,209	1,192	1,250	1,280
Mexico	792	820	830	870	920	940
Brazil	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,360
European Union	14,171	13,751	13,858	14,642	14,629	14,743
Hungary	970	932	570	500	413	395
Poland	1,870	1,966	2,052	1,570	1,300	1,430
Russian Federation	3,480	3,190	2,787	2,432	2,300	2,100
China, Peoples Republic of	22,808	24,523	26,353	28,544	30,000	32,000
Taiwan	1,009	1,126	1,113	1,135	1,150	1,150
Japan	1,555	1,483	1,432	1,433	1,410	1,400
Other Countries	5,562	5,366	5,055	4,764	4,694	4,606
TOTAL	61,365	62,693	64,276	66,082	67,295	69,754
IMPORTS						
United States	407	351	293	336	361	352
Canada	12	15	16	22	25	25
Mexico	17	40	55	50	60	80
Brazil	2	2	1	1	1	2
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	2,401	2,601	2,770	2,919	3,014	3,062
Excluding EU Intra-trade	96	84	53	32	32	32
Sweden	16	20	23	14	13	16
Poland	36	60	35	50	50	20
Romania	70	10	0	1	1	1
Russian Federation	440	463	25	53	170	250
Hong Kong	230	226	198	193	198	202
Japan	488	590	684	653	657	664
Korea, Rep. of	3	25	4	2	15	30
Singapore	27	22	29	28	29	30
Other Countries	7	8	15	18	19	30
TOTAL	4,156	4,433	4,148	4,340	4,613	4,764
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,851	1,916	1,431	1,453	1,631	1,734
EXPORTS						
United States	108	128	185	197	204	218
Canada	314	266	294	303	320	360
Brazil	19	17	36	33	38	40
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	3,005	3,132	3,187	3,535	3,664	3,723
Excluding EU Intra-trade	700	615	470	648	682	693
Sweden	39	20	15	16	12	16
Hungary	210	144	69	45	50	45
Poland	50	21	14	15	10	20
Romania	0	26	33	55	50	50
China, Peoples Republic of	235	268	117	150	175	200
Taiwan	225	324	303	283	293	293
Other Countries	76	80	108	113	110	79
TOTAL	4,281	4,426	4,361	4,745	4,926	5,044
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,976	1,909	1,644	1,858	1,944	2,014
CONSUMPTION						
United States	7,272	7,438	7,926	7,901	8,074	8,488
Canada	832	875	932	913	951	946
Mexico	809	859	881	917	974	1,012
Brazil	1,033	1,140	1,165	1,218	1,263	1,322
European Union	13,457	13,236	13,204	13,858	13,936	14,058
Hungary	734	751	537	480	358	363
Poland	1,881	2,007	2,073	1,615	1,340	1,420
Romania	685	639	447	318	323	339
Russian Federation	3,920	3,653	2,812	2,485	2,470	2,350
China, Peoples Republic of	22,573	24,255	26,236	28,394	29,825	31,800
Taiwan	784	802	810	852	857	857
Japan	2,069	2,083	2,087	2,074	2,065	2,060
Korea, Rep. of	630	644	731	767	817	850
Philippines	670	695	710	687	725	750
Other Countries	3,815	3,585	3,250	3,063	2,932	2,828
TOTAL	61,164	62,662	63,801	65,542	66,910	69,443

SOURCE: Conselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultnral Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

LAMB, MUTTON, AND GOAT MEAT SUMMARY
Selected Countries

1,000 METRIC TONS
---Carcass Weight Equivalent---

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
PRODUCTION						
United States	165	165	159	153	147	140
Mexico	125	135	136	138	142	150
Argentina	88	85	82	80	75	70
European Union	1,169	1,195	1,160	1,134	1,116	1,131
Russian Federation	395	347	329	359	310	280
Saudi Arabia	178	284	285	194	197	199
Turkey	370	367	378	378	372	370
Egypt	81	82	83	85	83	85
South Africa, Rep. of	238	240	194	177	174	177
India	586	595	595	610	615	620
China, Peoples Republic of	1,068	1,180	1,250	1,374	1,500	1,700
Australia	646	657	636	676	666	656
New Zealand	500	529	518	520	504	492
Other Countries	533	524	440	418	381	332
TOTAL	6,142	6,385	6,245	6,296	6,282	6,402
IMPORTS						
United States	21	21	23	24	24	27
Mexico	10	15	17	20	20	25
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	356	342	401	396	407	433
Excluding EU Intra-trade	214	196	228	208	218	231
Russian Federation	39	41	17	4	10	10
Japan	128	108	113	96	90	90
Other Countries	7	6	8	14	17	18
TOTAL	561	533	579	554	568	603
Excluding EU Intra-trade	419	387	406	366	379	401
EXPORTS						
Argentina	10	12	5	3	4	3
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	155	161	181	196	202	213
Excluding EU Intra-trade	11	11	4	5	6	5
Romania	0	0	2	3	5	5
Turkey	7	4	5	4	4	4
India	9	11	14	10	10	10
Australia	241	306	313	324	307	294
New Zealand	435	417	458	410	470	440
Other Countries	88	99	83	92	90	84
TOTAL	945	1,010	1,061	1,042	1,092	1,053
Excluding EU Intra-trade	801	860	884	851	896	845
CONSUMPTION						
United States	185	185	180	173	167	163
Mexico	135	150	153	158	162	175
Argentina	80	76	77	80	72	69
European Union	1,363	1,379	1,385	1,328	1,322	1,349
Russian Federation	434	388	346	363	320	290
Saudi Arabia	179	324	321	277	282	286
Turkey	368	360	365	375	372	375
Egypt	85	82	83	90	88	91
South Africa, Rep. of	239	243	202	183	185	187
India	577	584	581	600	605	610
China, Peoples Republic of	1,065	1,176	1,247	1,364	1,485	1,680
Japan	143	98	111	96	90	90
Australia	384	360	349	336	362	366
New Zealand	77	88	87	85	85	84
Other Countries	448	433	361	341	307	269
TOTAL	5,762	5,926	5,848	5,849	5,904	6,084

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BOVINE HIDES AND SKINS SUMMARY
Selected Countries
1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
PRODUCTION						
United States	1,057	1,061	1,073	1,078	1,109	1,128
Canada	78	75	77	75	79	81
Mexico	181	155	160	161	163	164
Argentina	307	308	298	303	290	295
Brazil	447	436	472	461	443	465
Colombia	105	104	88	79	77	78
Uruguay	34	31	31	33	31	34
Venezuela	38	35	36	37	36	38
European Union	838	881	831	747	738	738
Poland	95	86	72	49	42	40
Russian Federation	116	116	110	145	140	135
Turkey	67	64	66	65	64	63
South Africa, Rep. of	55	54	57	54	47	45
Japan	36	37	38	39	39	39
Australia	149	153	162	154	153	156
New Zealand	40	44	44	46	48	49
Other Countries	47	44	40	34	37	35
TOTAL	3,690	3,684	3,655	3,560	3,536	3,583
IMPORTS						
United States	24	67	65	57	56	55
Mexico	52	70	71	71	60	62
Brazil	9	8	11	22	22	15
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	791	787	781	748	766	780
Excluding EU Intra-trade	322	300	289	272	277	287
Romania	43	1	22	10	13	15
Taiwan	73	100	91	94	100	100
Hong Kong	54	67	80	81	83	84
Japan	236	206	188	188	186	186
Korea, Rep. of	373	392	385	372	373	370
Other Countries	36	38	64	92	77	77
TOTAL	1,691	1,736	1,758	1,735	1,736	1,744
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,222	1,249	1,266	1,259	1,247	1,251
EXPORTS						
United States	693	637	610	581	605	630
Canada	88	90	74	85	75	75
Brazil	61	60	71	62	70	80
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	596	685	662	623	630	630
Excluding EU Intra-trade	127	198	170	137	141	137
Poland	41	33	17	15	0	0
Russian Federation	16	22	28	39	40	40
South Africa, Rep. of	18	12	9	8	4	4
Hong Kong	53	69	75	76	78	78
Australia	134	149	144	142	138	141
New Zealand	23	33	31	21	23	23
Other Countries	19	5	28	25	25	28
TOTAL	1,742	1,795	1,749	1,677	1,688	1,729
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,273	1,308	1,257	1,191	1,199	1,236
UTILIZATION						
United States	388	491	528	554	560	553
Mexico	233	225	231	232	223	226
Argentina	307	308	298	302	289	294
Brazil	395	384	412	421	395	400
Colombia	100	98	97	94	94	94
European Union	985	946	933	860	881	888
Poland	60	56	62	49	52	50
Romania	75	31	49	25	28	31
Russian Federation	100	94	82	106	100	95
Turkey	74	78	90	95	95	95
South Africa, Rep. of	37	42	48	46	43	41
Taiwan	74	101	91	94	101	101
Japan	261	253	229	220	219	219
Korea, Rep. of	380	400	400	385	387	390
Other Countries	104	90	102	107	121	121
TOTAL	3,573	3,597	3,652	3,590	3,588	3,598

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

TALLOW AND GREASE SUMMARY
Selected Countries
1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
PRODUCTION						
United States	3,206	3,242	3,309	3,248	3,270	3,300
Canada	199	193	212	209	221	230
Mexico	58	55	58	59	60	62
Argentina	282	285	268	260	250	250
Brazil	355	348	376	368	355	373
Colombia	35	35	29	26	26	26
European Union	1,264	1,262	1,288	1,240	1,234	1,237
Poland	54	60	65	62	54	56
Russian Federation	118	108	106	114	120	125
China, Peoples Republic of	45	60	70	70	75	80
Japan	163	164	153	165	162	162
Korea, Rep. of	80	85	121	115	125	140
Australia	540	530	472	526	519	531
New Zealand	110	132	134	132	129	128
Other Countries	52	49	51	62	62	48
TOTAL	6,561	6,608	6,712	6,656	6,662	6,748
IMPORTS						
Mexico	175	193	184	229	235	240
Dominican Republic	25	28	36	38	29	30
El Salvador	45	51	42	50	53	55
Guatemala	29	29	35	34	35	35
Brazil	54	51	32	49	60	48
Colombia	49	54	58	66	67	69
Venezuela	56	60	71	82	83	82
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	873	891	1,022	954	974	991
Excluding EU Intra-trade	422	438	578	389	402	409
Turkey	74	57	68	88	73	73
Egypt	20	29	51	35	37	40
China, Peoples Republic of	80	67	47	80	85	90
Taiwan	71	74	88	81	80	80
Japan	126	124	115	92	90	89
Korea, Rep. of	105	102	134	107	120	130
Other Countries	77	99	108	78	60	57
TOTAL	1,859	1,909	2,091	2,063	2,081	2,109
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,408	1,456	1,647	1,498	1,509	1,527
EXPORTS						
United States	1,074	1,097	1,332	1,239	1,129	1,150
Canada	202	191	211	168	150	160
Argentina	23	13	4	14	10	10
European Union						
Including EU Intra-trade	483	486	500	461	457	463
Excluding EU Intra-trade	32	33	30	31	34	40
Turkey	9	5	5	3	5	5
Australia	233	268	282	302	300	312
New Zealand	103	122	124	121	119	118
Other Countries	4	6	5	14	14	11
TOTAL	2,131	2,188	2,463	2,322	2,184	2,229
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,680	1,735	1,993	1,892	1,761	1,806
CONSUMPTION						
United States	2,142	2,166	1,939	2,016	2,171	2,180
Mexico	233	248	242	288	295	302
El Salvador	48	49	51	51	54	55
Argentina	259	280	279	257	242	244
Brazil	409	399	408	417	415	421
Colombia	89	84	88	94	95	96
Venezuela	69	74	86	110	111	112
European Union	1,653	1,670	1,800	1,736	1,757	1,770
Poland	54	60	65	59	49	49
Russian Federation	162	153	141	114	119	123
Turkey	77	65	74	95	80	80
Egypt	20	29	51	35	37	40
China, Peoples Republic of	125	125	116	150	160	170
Taiwan	71	74	88	81	80	80
Japan	286	284	265	255	250	250
Korea, Rep. of	180	182	244	225	250	270
Australia	307	262	191	225	220	220
Other Countries	106	113	130	176	196	180
TOTAL	6,290	6,317	6,258	6,384	6,581	6,642

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES
Selected Countries

1,000 Head
---January 1---

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	11,220	11,289	11,713	11,786	12,028	12,485
Mexico	31,747	29,847	30,232	30,649	30,702	30,162
United States	98,162	98,896	99,559	100,611	101,749	103,400
Subtotal	141,129	140,032	141,504	143,046	144,479	146,047
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,986	1,977	1,976	1,982	1,983	1,984
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	1,762	1,762	1,707	1,699	1,693	1,658
El Salvador	1,220	1,242	1,276	1,290	1,312	1,352
Guatemala	1,900	1,820	1,790	1,780	1,762	1,702
Honduras	2,424	2,388	2,351	2,315	2,286	2,275
Subtotal	7,306	7,212	7,124	7,084	7,053	6,987
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	56,482	56,982	57,282	55,577	54,875	54,725
Brazil	140,400	142,900	143,600	145,200	144,300	143,710
Colombia	16,835	16,225	16,008	16,391	16,614	16,886
Uruguay	9,377	9,431	9,508	10,093	10,477	10,727
Venezuela	13,210	13,368	14,192	14,660	15,071	15,336
Subtotal	236,304	238,906	240,590	241,921	241,337	241,384
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,259	3,362	3,311	3,301	3,265	3,286
Denmark	2,232	2,241	2,222	2,180	2,115	2,085
France	21,394	21,446	20,970	20,383	20,112	20,047
Germany	20,287	19,488	17,134	16,207	15,897	15,750
Greece	687	634	616	601	619	611
Ireland	5,899	6,029	6,158	6,265	6,308	6,305
Italy	8,853	8,235	8,087	7,700	7,621	7,600
Netherlands	4,731	4,830	4,876	4,794	4,629	4,500
Portugal	1,291	1,341	1,381	1,345	1,322	1,297
Spain	5,331	5,300	5,063	4,975	4,800	4,744
United Kingdom	11,922	11,843	11,623	11,620	11,709	11,735
Subtotal	85,886	84,749	81,441	79,371	78,397	77,960
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	2,562	2,584	2,534	2,401	2,334	2,380
Sweden	1,697	1,684	1,739	1,803	1,879	1,994
Switzerland	1,855	1,829	1,827	1,783	1,745	1,713
Subtotal	6,114	6,097	6,100	5,987	5,958	6,087
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	1,577	1,457	1,310	974	750	500
Poland	10,143	9,024	8,029	7,596	7,270	7,600
Romania	6,283	5,381	4,355	3,683	3,711	3,772
Subtotal	18,003	15,862	13,694	12,253	11,731	11,872
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	9,818	9,756	9,592	9,576	9,347	8,900
Russian Federation	58,800	57,000	54,700	52,200	48,900	45,800
Ukraine	25,195	24,623	23,728	22,457	21,607	20,855
Subtotal	93,813	91,379	88,020	84,233	79,854	75,555
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	12,700	12,200	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	6,385	6,408	6,031	5,575	5,700	5,873
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	13,398	13,512	13,311	13,239	12,506	12,630
SOUTH ASIA						
India	270,070	272,300	271,200	271,255	272,655	274,155
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	100,752	102,884	104,590	107,840	113,160	119,000
Japan	4,760	4,873	4,980	5,024	4,990	4,980
Korea, Republic of	2,051	2,126	2,269	2,527	2,814	2,960
Philippines	4,395	4,324	4,310	4,475	4,455	4,470
Taiwan	165	154	153	158	166	171
Subtotal	112,123	114,361	116,302	120,024	125,585	131,581
OCEANIA						
Australia	24,673	25,026	25,857	26,154	26,775	26,620
New Zealand	7,828	8,034	8,100	8,144	8,450	8,580
Subtotal	32,501	33,060	33,957	34,298	35,225	35,200
TOTAL	1,037,718	1,038,055	1,033,250	1,032,168	1,034,263	1,039,015

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

CATTLE AND BUFFALO SLAUGHTER
Selected Countries

1,000 Head

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	3,354	3,335	3,318	3,113	3,300	3,450
Mexico	8,720	7,450	7,770	7,870	8,010	8,070
United States	35,277	34,369	34,489	34,746	35,336	35,900
Subtotal	47,351	45,154	45,577	45,729	46,646	47,420
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	350	326	316	319	324	326
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	408	463	403	434	450	430
El Salvador	163	185	138	148	152	158
Guatemala	370	370	340	345	345	338
Honduras	269	251	258	258	236	221
Subtotal	1,210	1,269	1,139	1,185	1,183	1,147
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	12,500	12,650	11,900	12,100	11,800	12,000
Brazil	24,800	23,900	26,200	25,400	25,350	25,900
Colombia	4,191	4,166	3,490	3,157	3,095	3,122
Uruguay	1,550	1,306	1,385	1,315	1,460	1,475
Venezuela	1,700	1,730	1,749	1,778	1,750	1,850
Subtotal	44,741	43,752	44,724	43,750	43,455	44,347
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	931	1,121	1,104	1,123	1,084	1,101
Denmark	789	837	857	800	780	755
France	6,761	7,354	6,971	6,262	6,130	6,300
Germany	7,446	7,601	6,161	5,327	5,200	5,100
Greece	412	385	325	283	370	312
Ireland	1,583	1,714	1,708	1,607	1,510	1,510
Italy	5,227	4,960	5,227	4,865	4,830	4,776
Netherlands	2,250	2,568	2,596	2,487	2,400	2,275
Portugal	502	573	565	498	497	490
Spain	1,891	2,104	1,891	2,008	2,000	1,969
United Kingdom	3,528	3,618	3,528	2,956	3,129	3,209
Subtotal	31,320	32,835	30,933	28,216	27,930	27,797
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	825	865	859	780	750	810
Sweden	571	530	571	532	519	567
Switzerland	825	797	825	775	751	749
Subtotal	2,221	2,192	2,255	2,087	2,020	2,126
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	678	621	657	559	550	350
Poland	4,493	4,265	3,699	3,640	2,850	2,750
Romania	2,025	1,521	1,502	819	815	783
Subtotal	7,196	6,407	5,858	5,018	4,215	3,883
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	3,504	3,753	3,310	3,760	3,781	3,225
Russian Federation	21,155	21,084	19,600	19,000	18,500	18,200
Ukraine	9,705	9,926	9,845	7,895	7,368	2,205
Subtotal	34,364	34,763	32,755	30,655	29,649	23,630
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	4,500	4,300	4,400	4,350	4,250	4,200
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	2,187	2,580	2,457	1,930	1,935	1,940
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	2,934	3,125	3,251	3,108	2,906	2,615
SOUTH ASIA						
India	6,100	6,150	6,220	6,300	7,000	7,300
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	10,883	13,039	15,192	17,000	19,000	22,000
Japan	1,390	1,451	1,491	1,511	1,510	1,510
Korea, Republic of	555	545	537	687	790	740
Philippines	763	768	723	737	765	799
Taiwan	27	27	30	26	28	28
Subtotal	13,618	15,830	17,973	19,961	22,093	25,077
OCEANIA						
Australia	8,166	8,271	8,480	8,357	8,243	8,220
New Zealand	2,780	2,870	2,816	3,060	2,891	3,210
Subtotal	10,946	11,141	11,296	11,417	11,134	11,430
TOTAL	209,038	209,824	209,154	204,025	204,740	203,238

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BEEF AND VEAL STOCKS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
January 1
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	17	14	16	16	24	29
United States	154	183	193	166	242	240
Subtotal	171	197	209	182	266	269
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	2	2	2	2	2	2
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	56	35	17	25	24	25
Brazil	10	30	30	50	20	10
Colombia	3	5	5	9	5	10
Uruguay	21	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	15	8	12	9	7	7
Subtotal	105	78	64	93	56	52
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	1	1	6	3	10	5
Denmark	17	30	52	58	39	13
France	20	71	165	203	84	54
Germany	156	197	127	174	48	23
Greece	2	4	4	14	13	5
Ireland	261	360	465	483	400	220
Italy	30	45	67	80	25	20
Netherlands	1	1	1	2	1	1
Portugal	30	45	19	19	18	18
Spain	3	13	14	15	1	0
United Kingdom	50	109	170	185	156	110
Subtotal	571	876	1,090	1,236	795	469
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	0	1	1	2	0	0
Sweden	6	3	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	4	9	6	1	1
Subtotal	7	8	11	10	3	3
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	5	5	5	5	5	5
Poland	15	20	20	10	10	10
Romania	10	30	20	35	30	45
Subtotal	30	55	45	50	45	60
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	14	7	10	10	10	10
Turkey	15	15	20	33	38	28
Subtotal	29	22	30	43	48	38
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	7	10	10	24	0	0
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	6	6	5	4	5	5
Japan	154	167	106	98	120	156
Korea, Republic of	16	20	24	31	22	25
Philippines	6	9	8	2	3	2
Singapore	1	1	2	2	2	2
Subtotal	183	203	145	137	152	190
OCEANIA						
Australia	26	29	30	36	45	43
New Zealand	25	27	27	24	56	59
Subtotal	51	56	57	60	101	102
TOTAL	1,156	1,507	1,663	1,837	1,468	1,185

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	924	893	910	883	945	980
Mexico	1,790	1,580	1,660	1,710	1,730	1,740
United States	10,464	10,534	10,613	10,584	11,120	11,282
Subtotal	13,178	13,007	13,183	13,177	13,795	14,002
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	51	47	44	45	46	47
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	85	94	84	93	94	90
El Salvador	27	24	23	25	26	27
Guatemala	59	59	52	53	53	52
Honduras	36	34	35	35	36	30
Subtotal	207	211	194	206	209	199
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	2,650	2,650	2,520	2,550	2,480	2,510
Brazil	4,469	4,363	4,723	4,614	4,530	4,700
Colombia	795	768	630	563	558	565
Uruguay	349	315	365	309	343	347
Venezuela	355	380	365	377	370	396
Subtotal	8,618	8,476	8,603	8,413	8,281	8,518
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	323	373	360	376	364	372
Denmark	202	213	217	204	200	195
France	1,753	1,860	1,831	1,704	1,700	1,750
Germany	2,112	2,182	1,826	1,682	1,630	1,600
Greece	82	81	80	80	85	85
Ireland	514	553	565	484	441	441
Italy	1,165	1,183	1,220	1,190	1,180	1,180
Netherlands	521	623	635	611	590	575
Portugal	114	126	127	116	114	112
Spain	513	509	539	488	486	480
United Kingdom	1,003	1,019	959	863	920	953
Subtotal	8,302	8,722	8,359	7,798	7,710	7,743
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	223	232	239	216	205	221
Sweden	145	137	127	140	138	152
Switzerland	164	174	165	155	150	150
Subtotal	532	543	531	511	493	523
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	137	126	122	123	121	78
Poland	838	770	634	435	400	385
Romania	370	340	305	172	170	163
Subtotal	1,345	1,236	1,061	730	691	626
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	717	710	600	600	575	500
Russian Federation	4,329	3,989	3,632	3,359	3,200	3,100
Ukraine	1,986	1,878	1,654	1,390	1,300	1,260
Subtotal	7,032	6,577	5,886	5,349	5,075	4,860
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	28	27	28	29	30	30
Turkey	285	290	295	292	286	282
Subtotal	313	317	323	321	316	312
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	408	426	410	364	392	393
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	661	700	745	691	671	610
SOUTH ASIA						
India	915	920	935	945	1,050	1,100
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	1,256	1,535	1,803	2,337	2,700	3,000
Japan	549	574	592	593	592	590
Korea, Republic of	131	136	137	176	203	190
Philippines	132	139	131	133	138	145
Taiwan	5	5	5	5	5	5
Subtotal	2,073	2,389	2,668	3,244	3,638	3,930
OCEANIA						
Australia	1,718	1,735	1,838	1,806	1,818	1,845
New Zealand	471	524	518	575	561	565
Subtotal	2,189	2,259	2,356	2,381	2,379	2,410
TOTAL	45,824	45,830	45,298	44,175	44,746	45,273

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p) – preliminary (f) – forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BEEF AND VEAL IMPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	185	217	221	270	300	300
Mexico	60	120	130	96	110	130
United States	1,069	1,091	1,107	1,089	1,089	1,127
Subtotal	1,314	1,428	1,458	1,455	1,499	1,557
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	0	2	16	2	1	1
Brazil	255	108	107	43	60	40
Venezuela	2	17	13	14	10	0
Subtotal	257	127	136	59	71	41
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	24	20	21	20	22	23
Denmark	40	51	51	50	51	52
France	396	450	428	428	420	428
Germany	382	396	479	439	435	477
Greece	135	115	151	145	140	144
Ireland	15	20	9	9	9	9
Italy	451	530	479	470	470	470
Netherlands	85	104	119	124	125	130
Portugal	44	40	48	56	61	66
Spain	45	54	57	85	82	80
United Kingdom	277	304	335	312	309	308
Subtotal	1,894	2,084	2,177	2,138	2,124	2,187
Excluding EU Intra–trade	401	430	443	377	354	393
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	2	2	1	3	2	2
Sweden	13	19	28	22	21	18
Switzerland	12	9	9	10	10	11
Subtotal	27	30	38	35	33	31
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	3	33	34	28	31	35
Romania	80	10	3	1	1	1
Subtotal	83	43	37	29	32	36
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	1,095	1,099	250	30	160	220
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	27	61	67	70	74	76
Turkey	10	25	30	32	20	30
Subtotal	37	86	97	102	94	106
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	120	85	108	180	153	155
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	33	29	22	29	35	37
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	81	80	67	72	72	73
Japan	537	508	591	731	829	890
Korea, Republic of	117	176	183	132	170	205
Philippines	16	15	21	25	27	29
Singapore	16	19	25	26	27	28
Taiwan	46	54	58	57	58	59
Subtotal	813	852	945	1,043	1,183	1,284
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	0	1	1	3	4	4
TOTAL	5,673	5,864	5,269	5,103	5,388	5,658
Excluding EU Intra–trade	4,180	4,210	3,535	3,342	3,618	3,864

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BEEF AND VEAL EXPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	110	109	159	191	245	270
Mexico	5	4	1	1	5	6
United States	456	539	601	578	685	721
Subtotal	571	652	761	770	935	997
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	13	16	10	9	8	9
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	19	25	22	23	23	16
El Salvador	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	18	18	11	13	13	12
Honduras	11	12	14	18	15	16
Subtotal	49	55	47	54	51	44
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	451	390	296	280	290	300
Brazil	389	326	386	393	450	500
Colombia	11	21	7	1	2	3
Uruguay	192	117	123	62	70	90
Venezuela	2	0	0	0	6	4
Subtotal	1,045	854	812	736	818	897
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	129	152	148	144	153	156
Denmark	122	130	146	159	163	136
France	427	500	562	607	540	570
Germany	911	957	677	617	570	550
Greece	0	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	381	402	495	515	568	378
Italy	66	151	164	100	130	150
Netherlands	333	420	457	443	430	420
Portugal	0	0	0	1	2	3
Spain	61	56	78	69	50	40
United Kingdom	123	139	145	204	236	216
Subtotal	2,553	2,908	2,873	2,860	2,843	2,620
Excluding EU Intra-trade	1,060	1,254	1,139	1,099	1,073	826
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	56	65	72	61	49	62
Sweden	12	11	8	11	8	19
Switzerland	1	1	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	69	77	80	72	57	81
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	6	6	5	1	1	1
Poland	57	10	20	18	16	15
Romania	0	5	5	6	5	5
Subtotal	63	21	30	25	22	21
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	141	159	135	165	150	125
Ukraine	475	394	286	253	179	165
Subtotal	616	553	421	418	329	290
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	0	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1	2	1	1
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	0	1	1	7	5	5
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	1	1	1	3	2	2
SOUTH ASIA						
India	85	95	110	120	130	140
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	155	222	75	155	175	200
Hong Kong	1	1	2	2	3	3
Singapore	3	2	3	4	4	4
Subtotal	159	225	80	161	182	207
OCEANIA						
Australia	1,064	1,080	1,191	1,169	1,155	1,200
New Zealand	359	428	426	448	464	486
Subtotal	1,423	1,508	1,617	1,617	1,619	1,686
TOTAL	6,648	6,967	6,844	6,854	7,002	7,000
Excluding EU Intra-trade	5,155	5,313	5,110	5,093	5,232	5,206

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BEEF AND VEAL CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries
1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	1,002	999	972	954	995	1,014
Mexico	1,845	1,696	1,789	1,805	1,835	1,864
United States	11,048	11,076	11,146	11,019	11,526	11,722
Subtotal	13,895	13,771	13,907	13,778	14,356	14,600
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	38	31	34	36	38	38
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	66	69	63	70	72	75
El Salvador	26	24	25	28	30	31
Guatemala	41	41	41	40	40	40
Honduras	25	22	21	17	21	14
Subtotal	158	156	150	155	163	160
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	2,220	2,280	2,232	2,273	2,190	2,215
Brazil	4,315	4,145	4,424	4,294	4,150	4,240
Colombia	782	747	619	566	551	552
Uruguay	178	198	242	247	273	257
Venezuela	362	393	381	393	374	392
Subtotal	7,857	7,763	7,898	7,773	7,538	7,656
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	218	236	236	245	238	239
Denmark	107	112	116	114	114	114
France	1,671	1,716	1,659	1,644	1,610	1,620
Germany	1,542	1,691	1,581	1,630	1,520	1,500
Greece	215	195	220	225	232	231
Ireland	49	66	61	61	62	62
Italy	1,535	1,540	1,500	1,615	1,525	1,500
Netherlands	273	307	296	293	285	285
Portugal	143	192	175	172	173	175
Spain	487	506	517	518	519	520
United Kingdom	1,098	1,123	1,134	1,000	1,039	1,065
Subtotal	7,338	7,684	7,495	7,517	7,317	7,311
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	168	169	167	160	158	161
Sweden	149	147	146	151	151	151
Switzerland	172	177	177	170	160	161
Subtotal	489	493	490	481	469	473
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	131	120	117	142	130	93
Poland	779	793	658	445	415	405
Romania	430	355	288	172	151	164
Subtotal	1,340	1,268	1,063	759	696	662
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	576	551	465	435	425	375
Russian Federation	5,424	5,088	3,882	3,389	3,360	3,320
Ukraine	1,511	1,484	1,368	1,137	1,121	1,095
Subtotal	7,511	7,123	5,715	4,961	4,906	4,790
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	62	84	94	98	103	105
Turkey	294	310	312	318	316	320
Subtotal	356	394	406	416	419	425
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	528	510	517	537	540	543
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	690	728	752	741	704	645
SOUTH ASIA						
India	830	825	825	825	920	960
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	1,101	1,313	1,729	2,184	2,528	2,804
Hong Kong	80	80	66	69	69	70
Japan	1,073	1,142	1,190	1,302	1,385	1,478
Korea, Republic of	244	308	313	317	370	400
Philippines	145	155	158	157	166	170
Singapore	13	16	22	22	23	24
Taiwan	51	59	63	62	63	64
Subtotal	2,707	3,073	3,541	4,113	4,604	5,010
OCEANIA						
Australia	651	654	646	633	670	648
New Zealand	110	97	96	98	98	97
Subtotal	761	751	742	731	768	745
TOTAL	44,498	44,570	43,535	42,823	43,438	44,018

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Livestock and Poultry Division

HOG INVENTORIES
Selected Countries

1,000 Head
---January 1---

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	10,650	10,468	10,498	10,577	11,209	11,650
Mexico	8,563	8,593	9,928	11,298	12,083	12,373
United States	53,821	54,477	57,684	58,116	57,938	60,500
Subtotal	73,034	73,538	78,110	79,991	81,230	84,523
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	32,120	32,550	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,510	6,496	6,598	6,972	7,141	6,915
Denmark	9,120	9,282	9,767	10,345	10,870	11,085
France	12,275	12,013	12,067	12,564	12,868	13,000
Germany	34,178	30,818	26,063	26,514	26,075	25,400
Greece	1,100	1,141	1,150	1,146	1,144	1,176
Ireland	999	1,069	1,346	1,423	1,487	1,510
Italy	9,261	8,837	8,549	8,307	8,000	7,900
Netherlands	13,638	13,788	13,727	13,709	13,991	14,100
Portugal	2,531	2,664	2,560	2,547	2,665	2,628
Spain	16,910	16,001	17,209	18,260	18,100	18,200
United Kingdom	7,383	7,380	7,519	7,705	7,869	7,910
Subtotal	113,905	109,489	106,555	109,492	110,210	109,824
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	3,773	3,688	3,638	3,720	3,820	3,780
Sweden	2,264	2,201	2,280	2,390	2,372	2,265
Switzerland	1,787	1,723	1,678	1,706	1,692	1,675
Subtotal	7,824	7,612	7,596	7,816	7,884	7,720
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	4,352	4,187	3,140	2,680	2,071	1,448
Hungary	7,660	8,000	5,993	5,364	5,001	5,000
Poland	18,685	19,739	20,725	21,059	17,422	19,000
Romania	11,659	12,003	10,954	9,852	9,900	10,100
Subtotal	42,356	43,929	40,812	38,955	34,394	35,548
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	3,264	3,224	2,976	2,591	2,445	2,200
Russian Federation	40,000	38,500	35,400	31,500	28,600	26,000
Ukraine	19,947	19,427	17,839	16,175	15,298	14,400
Subtotal	63,211	61,151	56,215	50,266	46,343	42,600
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	352,810	362,408	369,650	384,210	393,000	401,000
Japan	11,816	11,355	10,966	10,783	10,622	10,450
Korea, Republic of	4,801	4,528	5,046	5,463	5,928	6,040
Philippines	8,124	8,007	8,022	7,954	8,227	8,235
Taiwan	7,783	8,565	10,089	9,754	9,845	9,800
Subtotal	385,334	394,863	403,773	418,164	427,622	435,525
OCEANIA						
Australia	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,610
TOTAL	720,549	725,662	728,761	738,334	741,483	750,450

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

HOG SLAUGHTER
Selected Countries
1,000 Head

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	14,858	14,465	15,475	15,161	15,800	16,275
Mexico	11,000	11,350	11,400	11,950	12,650	12,850
United States	85,391	88,445	95,157	93,297	94,675	100,150
Subtotal	111,249	114,260	122,032	120,408	123,125	129,275
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	12,500	13,370	14,100	14,530	15,100	15,630
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	8,370	9,930	10,353	11,015	10,616	10,600
Denmark	16,425	17,294	18,442	20,000	20,700	21,100
France	21,304	21,815	22,458	24,254	25,070	25,800
Germany	50,420	43,578	40,771	40,800	40,177	39,797
Greece	2,195	2,250	2,260	2,258	2,174	2,170
Ireland	2,384	2,475	2,964	3,087	3,200	3,260
Italy	12,134	12,180	12,259	12,257	12,200	12,150
Netherlands	19,942	18,764	18,789	20,145	20,391	20,600
Portugal	3,391	3,147	3,183	4,045	4,310	4,360
Spain	23,657	24,532	24,959	26,933	26,900	27,280
United Kingdom	14,204	14,448	14,321	14,714	14,866	14,535
Subtotal	174,426	170,413	170,759	179,508	180,604	181,652
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	5,305	5,180	5,163	5,306	5,458	5,208
Sweden	3,660	3,339	3,402	3,610	3,812	3,884
Switzerland	3,478	3,461	3,179	3,173	3,163	3,161
Subtotal	12,443	11,980	11,744	12,089	12,433	12,253
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	5,978	6,737	4,885	3,618	2,700	2,000
Hungary	10,207	10,787	7,399	6,715	5,654	5,448
Poland	19,598	22,380	23,500	23,530	19,050	21,500
Romania	9,568	10,249	7,302	5,577	5,600	5,850
Subtotal	45,351	50,153	43,086	39,440	33,004	34,798
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	3,339	3,318	2,928	2,773	2,542	1,950
Russian Federation	42,252	40,223	37,200	29,400	27,600	24,400
Ukraine	19,135	17,917	15,737	13,968	12,591	11,300
Subtotal	64,726	61,458	55,865	46,141	42,733	37,650
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	309,910	328,970	351,697	378,240	395,000	405,000
Japan	20,904	19,847	19,182	19,152	18,800	18,705
Korea, Republic of	8,605	8,454	9,490	9,679	10,200	10,400
Philippines	12,300	12,650	12,850	12,550	13,000	13,400
Taiwan	12,122	13,526	13,310	13,225	13,550	13,550
Subtotal	363,841	383,447	406,529	432,846	450,550	461,055
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,910	4,865	5,132	5,032	5,159	5,330
TOTAL	789,446	809,946	829,247	849,994	862,708	877,643

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PORK STOCKS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
January 1
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	12	11	14	13	11	15
United States	142	134	176	175	163	175
Subtotal	154	145	190	188	174	190
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	5	5	0	0	0	0
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	0	3	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	87	69	101	136	108
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	30	4	3	0	0	0
Greece	2	2	4	19	24	14
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	20	55	77	62	76	61
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	5	5
Portugal	4	19	6	9	13	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	2	0
United Kingdom	20	17	12	12	10	13
Subtotal	81	192	176	208	266	219
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	0	1	0	2	0	2
Sweden	4	2	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	0	2	3	3
Subtotal	5	4	1	6	5	7
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	10	10	10	4	4	3
Hungary	17	43	80	50	32	45
Poland	67	42	40	40	30	30
Romania	25	30	25	24	25	28
Subtotal	119	125	155	118	91	106
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	8	8	9	9	9	9
Japan	114	88	78	107	119	121
Philippines	12	8	4	5	8	4
Singapore	2	2	2	6	7	7
Subtotal	136	106	93	127	143	141
TOTAL	500	577	615	647	679	663

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PORK PRODUCTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	1,133	1,129	1,209	1,192	1,250	1,280
Mexico	792	820	830	870	920	940
United States	6,965	7,257	7,817	7,750	7,929	8,350
Subtotal	8,890	9,206	9,856	9,812	10,099	10,570
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,360
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	770	901	937	988	988	986
Denmark	1,294	1,272	1,383	1,527	1,557	1,610
France	1,870	1,918	1,994	2,151	2,240	2,300
Germany	3,949	3,320	3,124	3,095	2,985	2,960
Greece	147	153	153	150	144	147
Ireland	159	181	203	213	220	224
Italy	1,333	1,340	1,342	1,371	1,340	1,320
Netherlands	1,661	1,591	1,584	1,750	1,730	1,755
Portugal	243	214	237	284	302	306
Spain	1,788	1,877	1,918	2,088	2,088	2,120
United Kingdom	957	984	983	1,025	1,035	1,015
Subtotal	14,171	13,751	13,858	14,642	14,629	14,743
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	406	400	401	413	425	407
Sweden	293	268	277	291	305	311
Switzerland	270	265	264	260	261	260
Subtotal	969	933	942	964	991	978
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	408	362	312	265	196	146
Hungary	970	932	570	500	413	395
Poland	1,870	1,966	2,052	1,570	1,300	1,430
Romania	620	650	490	373	375	390
Subtotal	3,868	3,910	3,424	2,708	2,284	2,361
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	275	279	235	235	215	170
Russian Federation	3,480	3,190	2,787	2,432	2,300	2,100
Ukraine	1,576	1,421	1,185	1,042	950	900
Subtotal	5,331	4,890	4,207	3,709	3,465	3,170
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	22,808	24,523	26,353	28,544	30,000	32,000
Hong Kong	20	15	10	9	8	8
Japan	1,555	1,483	1,432	1,433	1,410	1,400
Korea, Republic of	634	623	752	773	814	830
Philippines	665	690	710	690	720	745
Singapore	76	81	83	85	86	88
Taiwan	1,009	1,126	1,113	1,135	1,150	1,150
Subtotal	26,767	28,541	30,453	32,669	34,188	36,221
OCEANIA						
Australia	319	312	336	328	339	351
TOTAL	61,365	62,693	64,276	66,082	67,295	69,754

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PORK IMPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	12	15	16	22	25	25
Mexico	17	40	55	50	60	80
United States	407	351	293	336	361	352
Subtotal	436	406	364	408	446	457
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	2	2	1	1	1	2
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	70	51	60	51	52	51
Denmark	14	11	10	10	10	10
France	440	444	449	406	370	370
Germany	645	809	818	995	1063	1100
Greece	59	49	76	70	71	75
Ireland	18	19	18	18	18	18
Italy	527	554	708	725	780	830
Netherlands	52	72	83	77	80	50
Portugal	22	33	41	37	30	30
Spain	64	70	64	61	66	66
United Kingdom	490	489	443	469	474	462
Subtotal	2,401	2,601	2,770	2,919	3,014	3,062
Excluding EU Intra–trade	96	84	53	32	32	32
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	1	1	0	1	0	1
Sweden	16	20	23	14	13	16
Switzerland	5	4	5	8	8	9
Subtotal	22	25	28	23	21	26
EASTERN EUROPE						
Hungary	0	0	6	7	8	8
Poland	36	60	35	50	50	20
Romania	70	10	0	1	1	1
Subtotal	106	70	41	58	59	29
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	440	463	25	53	170	250
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	230	226	198	193	198	202
Japan	488	590	684	653	657	664
Korea, Republic of	3	25	4	2	15	30
Philippines	1	1	1	0	1	10
Singapore	27	22	29	28	29	30
Subtotal	749	864	916	876	900	936
OCEANIA						
Australia	0	2	3	2	2	2
TOTAL	4,156	4,433	4,148	4,340	4,613	4,764
Excluding EU Intra–trade	1,851	1,916	1,431	1,453	1,631	1,734

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PORK EXPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	314	266	294	303	320	360
Mexico	0	1	4	3	6	8
United States	108	128	185	197	204	218
Subtotal	422	395	483	503	530	586
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	19	17	36	33	38	40
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	359	435	449	482	488	482
Denmark	873	967	1027	1152	1245	1278
France	210	252	295	371	390	410
Germany	356	250	135	160	110	110
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	53	66	86	96	103	106
Italy	35	60	45	52	65	75
Netherlands	1056	1012	1028	1070	1100	1090
Portugal	0	0	0	2	2	2
Spain	5	10	24	45	50	60
United Kingdom	58	80	98	105	111	110
Subtotal	3,005	3,132	3,187	3,535	3,664	3,723
Excluding EU Intra–trade	700	615	470	648	682	693
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	3	1	0	12	14	0
Sweden	39	20	15	16	12	16
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	43	21	15	28	26	16
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	5	5	6	1	0	0
Hungary	210	144	69	45	50	45
Poland	50	21	14	15	10	20
Romania	0	26	33	55	50	50
Subtotal	265	196	122	116	110	115
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	47	59	75	72	65	45
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	235	268	117	150	175	200
Hong Kong	1	1	1	1	1	2
Korea, Republic of	7	4	11	11	10	10
Singapore	5	4	5	5	6	5
Taiwan	225	324	303	283	293	293
Subtotal	473	601	437	450	485	510
OCEANIA						
Australia	7	5	6	8	8	9
TOTAL	4,281	4,426	4,361	4,745	4,926	5,044
Excluding EU Intra–trade	1,976	1,909	1,644	1,858	1,944	2,014

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PORK CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	832	875	932	913	951	946
Mexico	809	859	881	917	974	1,012
United States	7,272	7,438	7,926	7,901	8,074	8,488
Subtotal	8,913	9,172	9,739	9,731	9,999	10,446
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	1,033	1,140	1,165	1,218	1,263	1,322
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	478	520	548	557	552	555
Denmark	348	334	334	350	350	350
France	2,100	2,110	2,148	2,186	2,220	2,260
Germany	4,265	3,880	3,810	3,930	3,938	3,950
Greece	206	200	214	215	225	228
Ireland	124	134	135	135	135	136
Italy	1,790	1,812	1,820	1,920	1,980	2,040
Netherlands	657	651	639	757	710	715
Portugal	250	260	270	315	325	330
Spain	1,847	1,937	1,958	2,102	2,106	2,126
United Kingdom	1,392	1,398	1,328	1,391	1,395	1,368
Subtotal	13,457	13,236	13,204	13,858	13,936	14,058
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	403	401	399	404	409	410
Sweden	272	269	284	289	306	311
Switzerland	274	270	267	267	269	269
Subtotal	949	940	950	960	984	990
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	403	357	312	268	201	150
Hungary	734	751	537	480	358	363
Poland	1,881	2,007	2,073	1,615	1,340	1,420
Romania	685	639	447	318	323	339
Subtotal	3,703	3,754	3,369	2,681	2,222	2,272
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	228	220	160	163	150	125
Russian Federation	3,920	3,653	2,812	2,485	2,470	2,350
Ukraine	1,576	1,421	1,185	1,042	950	900
Subtotal	5,724	5,294	4,157	3,690	3,570	3,375
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	22,573	24,255	26,236	28,394	29,825	31,800
Hong Kong	249	239	207	201	205	207
Japan	2,069	2,083	2,087	2,074	2,065	2,060
Korea, Republic of	630	644	731	767	817	850
Philippines	670	695	710	687	725	750
Singapore	98	99	103	107	109	112
Taiwan	784	802	810	852	857	857
Subtotal	27,073	28,817	30,884	33,082	34,603	36,636
OCEANIA						
Australia	312	309	333	322	333	344
TOTAL	61,164	62,662	63,801	65,542	66,910	69,443

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

SHEEP AND GOAT INVENTORIES
Selected Countries

1,000 Head
---January 1---

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
United States	11,363	11,200	10,750	10,013	9,079	8,000
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	28,571	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500	22,890
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	158	157	142	171	182	194
France *	11,208	11,071	11,761	11,451	11,450	11,600
Germany	4,136	3,239	2,488	2,386	2,369	2,350
Greece	10,150	9,759	9,694	9,659	9,604	9,559
Ireland	5,782	6,001	5,988	6,125	5,991	5,975
Italy	11,695	10,848	10,435	11,724	11,650	11,640
Portugal	4,204	4,270	4,242	4,196	4,141	4,145
Spain	22,730	24,037	24,625	24,615	24,600	24,600
United Kingdom	29,521	30,147	28,932	29,493	29,333	29,300
Subtotal	99,584	99,529	98,307	99,820	99,320	99,363
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	7,988	7,938	6,703	4,814	3,763	3,000
Poland	4,196	3,798	2,377	1,493	972	800
Romania	15,442	14,062	13,879	12,079	12,600	13,400
Subtotal	27,626	25,798	22,959	18,386	17,335	17,200
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	36,223	35,700	34,556	34,420	34,208	32,000
Russian Federation	61,300	58,200	55,300	51,400	43,700	38,000
Ukraine	9,003	8,419	7,829	7,237	6,863	6,400
Subtotal	106,526	102,319	97,685	93,057	84,771	76,400
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia *	6,173	6,383	6,847	7,046	7,257	7,475
Turkey	45,300	45,000	44,700	44,600	44,000	43,600
Subtotal	51,473	51,383	51,547	51,646	51,257	51,075
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	3,534	3,554	3,460	3,924	3,767	3,648
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	38,349	37,585	36,076	35,770	33,800	34,240
SOUTH ASIA						
India *	157,706	160,207	161,084	162,155	163,156	164,270
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	211,642	210,021	206,210	207,330	217,310	222,000
OCEANIA						
Australia	177,841	173,982	161,073	147,121	142,441	139,846
New Zealand	60,569	57,852	55,162	52,568	50,270	50,170
Subtotal	238,410	231,834	216,235	199,689	192,711	190,016
TOTAL	974,784	960,982	930,019	906,290	896,006	889,102

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.
* Data for 1992-1994 have changed to include both sheep and goat inventories.
(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

SHEEP AND GOAT SLAUGHTER
Selected Countries

1,000 Head

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
United States	5,752	5,813	5,585	5,259	5,100	4,300
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	5,800	5,600	6,100	5,726	5,215	4,810
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	335	334	184	145	152	166
France	11,158	9,690	10,105	9,867	9,630	9,570
Germany	2,377	2,396	2,266	2,193	2,200	2,200
Greece	8,000	7,750	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,800
Ireland	3,886	4,414	4,357	4,643	4,500	4,600
Italy	9,752	9,435	9,137	8,681	9,100	9,150
Portugal	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,223	3,228	3,246
Spain	18,600	20,310	20,819	20,401	20,340	20,380
United Kingdom	19,819	20,925	19,379	18,653	18,333	18,385
Subtotal	76,727	78,154	76,947	75,506	75,183	75,497
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	4,500	4,385	4,031	4,867	3,873	2,870
Poland	1,687	1,945	1,289	740	400	280
Romania	8,166	7,000	6,900	5,000	4,750	5,300
Subtotal	14,353	13,330	12,220	10,607	9,023	8,450
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	18,282	18,458	17,436	17,373	17,396	15,000
Russian Federation	22,250	23,722	21,389	19,200	16,500	14,000
Ukraine	2,941	2,735	2,349	2,225	1,946	1,675
Subtotal	43,473	44,915	41,174	38,798	35,842	30,675
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	9,541	9,423	9,795	9,979	10,129	10,245
Turkey	23,400	23,300	24,100	24,100	23,700	23,500
Subtotal	32,941	32,723	33,895	34,079	33,829	33,745
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	2,295	2,306	2,167	2,639	2,500	2,427
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	11,320	11,691	10,720	9,754	9,565	9,635
SOUTH ASIA						
India	57,648	60,304	59,530	60,700	61,260	61,790
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	89,314	98,162	102,666	112,000	119,000	125,000
OCEANIA						
Australia	33,864	34,146	33,095	32,662	32,959	32,438
New Zealand	33,705	34,558	33,432	31,869	30,470	29,850
Subtotal	67,569	68,704	66,527	64,531	63,429	62,288
TOTAL	407,192	421,702	417,531	419,599	419,946	418,617

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

LAMB, MUTTON, AND GOAT MEAT STOCKS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
January 1
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
United States	4	4	3	4	4	4
EUROPEAN UNION						
Germany	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	8	8	5	8	11	10
Portugal	5	8	9	11	9	7
United Kingdom	16	22	21	11	16	18
Subtotal	31	38	35	30	36	35
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	4	4	4	3	2	2
Romania	4	5	4	2	1	1
Subtotal	8	9	8	5	3	3
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	5	4	4	4	6	7
Turkey	35	30	33	41	40	36
Subtotal	40	34	37	45	46	43
OTHER ASIA						
Japan	25	10	20	22	22	22
OCEANIA						
Australia	18	39	30	4	21	19
New Zealand	69	57	81	54	88	45
Subtotal	87	96	111	58	109	64
TOTAL	195	191	214	164	220	171

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

LAMB, MUTTON, AND GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	125	135	136	138	142	150
United States	165	165	159	153	147	140
Subtotal	290	300	295	291	289	290
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	88	85	82	80	75	70
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	193	185	172	163	160	159
Germany	50	50	44	40	40	40
Greece	130	128	130	129	130	135
Ireland	82	89	94	98	95	97
Italy	85	85	86	81	82	82
Portugal	28	29	30	32	32	33
Spain	230	243	249	241	237	240
United Kingdom	371	386	355	350	340	345
Subtotal	1,169	1,195	1,160	1,134	1,116	1,131
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	77	75	65	64	57	41
Poland	28	32	22	23	14	10
Romania	90	86	78	57	54	60
Subtotal	195	193	165	144	125	111
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	292	291	240	240	226	195
Russian Federation	395	347	329	359	310	280
Ukraine	46	40	35	34	30	26
Subtotal	733	678	604	633	566	501
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	178	284	285	194	197	199
Turkey	370	367	378	378	372	370
Subtotal	548	651	663	572	569	569
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	81	82	83	85	83	85
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	238	240	194	177	174	177
SOUTH ASIA						
India	586	595	595	610	615	620
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	1,068	1,180	1,250	1,374	1,500	1,700
OCEANIA						
Australia	646	657	636	676	666	656
New Zealand	500	529	518	520	504	492
Subtotal	1,146	1,186	1,154	1,196	1,170	1,148
TOTAL	6,142	6,385	6,245	6,296	6,282	6,402

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

LAMB, MUTTON, AND GOAT MEAT IMPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	10	15	17	20	20	25
United States	21	21	23	24	24	27
Subtotal	31	36	40	44	44	52
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	2	3	0	3	1	2
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	126	141	150	155	156	167
Germany	33	35	41	46	49	49
Greece	15	15	21	21	19	19
Italy	23	22	44	40	44	50
Portugal	10	10	12	8	9	10
Spain	20	16	26	18	22	24
United Kingdom	129	103	107	108	108	114
Subtotal	356	342	401	396	407	433
Excluding EU Intra-trade	214	196	228	208	218	231
EASTERN EUROPE						
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	39	41	17	4	10	10
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	4	0	0	5	5	6
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	1	3	8	6	11	10
OTHER ASIA						
Japan	128	108	113	96	90	90
TOTAL	561	533	579	554	568	603
Excluding EU Intra-trade	419	387	406	366	379	401

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

LAMB, MUTTON, AND GOAT MEAT EXPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
United States	1	2	1	4	4	4
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	10	12	5	3	4	3
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	7	5	7	9	10	11
Germany	8	10	2	4	4	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	55	61	62	66	63	64
Italy	2	1	2	1	0	0
Spain	3	4	3	4	2	2
United Kingdom	80	80	105	112	123	132
Subtotal	155	161	181	196	202	213
Excluding EU Intra-trade	11	11	4	5	6	5
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	0	0	7	3	2	1
Romania	0	0	2	3	5	5
Subtotal	0	0	9	6	7	6
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	75	85	65	70	65	55
Ukraine	9	7	5	3	2	2
Subtotal	84	92	70	73	67	57
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	0	1	2	2	2	2
Turkey	7	4	5	4	4	4
Subtotal	7	5	7	6	6	6
SOUTH ASIA						
India	9	11	14	10	10	10
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	3	4	3	10	15	20
OCEANIA						
Australia	241	306	313	324	307	294
New Zealand	435	417	458	410	470	440
Subtotal	676	723	771	734	777	734
TOTAL	945	1,010	1,061	1,042	1,092	1,053
Excluding EU Intra-trade	801	860	884	851	896	845

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

LAMB, MUTTON, AND GOAT MEAT CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
Carcass Weight Equivalent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	135	150	153	158	162	175
United States	185	185	180	173	167	163
Subtotal	320	335	333	331	329	338
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	80	76	77	80	72	69
EUROPEAN UNION						
France	312	321	315	309	306	315
Germany	77	75	83	82	85	85
Greece	145	146	148	147	150	152
Ireland	27	28	32	32	32	33
Italy	106	106	128	120	126	132
Portugal	35	38	40	42	43	43
Spain	247	255	272	255	257	262
United Kingdom	414	410	367	341	323	327
Subtotal	1,363	1,379	1,385	1,328	1,322	1,349
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	77	75	59	62	55	40
Poland	28	32	22	23	14	10
Romania	89	87	75	55	49	55
Subtotal	194	194	156	140	118	105
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Kazakhstan, Republic of	217	206	175	170	161	140
Russian Federation	434	388	346	363	320	290
Ukraine	37	33	30	31	28	24
Subtotal	688	627	551	564	509	454
MIDDLE EAST						
Saudi Arabia	179	324	321	277	282	286
Turkey	368	360	365	375	372	375
Subtotal	547	684	686	652	654	661
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	85	82	83	90	88	91
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	239	243	202	183	185	187
SOUTH ASIA						
India	577	584	581	600	605	610
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	1,065	1,176	1,247	1,364	1,485	1,680
Japan	143	98	111	96	90	90
Subtotal	1,208	1,274	1,358	1,460	1,575	1,770
OCEANIA						
Australia	384	360	349	336	362	366
New Zealand	77	88	87	85	85	84
Subtotal	461	448	436	421	447	450
TOTAL	5,762	5,926	5,848	5,849	5,904	6,084

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BOVINE HIDES AND SKINS BEGINNING STOCKS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
January 1

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
SOUTH AMERICA						
Colombia	1	5	9	10	7	5
Venezuela	11	4	2	2	2	2
Subtotal	12	9	11	12	9	7
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	1	2	4	8	12	9
France	22	24	25	13	7	2
Greece	2	2	2	1	1	1
Italy	0	33	65	77	80	79
Portugal	7	17	21	35	46	48
Subtotal	32	78	117	134	146	139
EASTERN EUROPE						
Romania	3	3	2	1	1	2
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	3	5	6	10	17	11
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	1	1	1	1	2	3
Japan	64	75	65	62	69	75
Korea, Republic of	10	11	9	2	4	7
Subtotal	75	87	75	65	75	85
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	7	11	7	5	5	3
TOTAL	132	193	218	227	253	247

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BOVINE HIDES AND SKINS PRODUCTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	78	75	77	75	79	81
Mexico	181	155	160	161	163	164
United States	1,057	1,061	1,073	1,078	1,109	1,128
Subtotal	1,316	1,291	1,310	1,314	1,351	1,373
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	307	308	298	303	290	295
Brazil	447	436	472	461	443	465
Colombia	105	104	88	79	77	78
Uruguay	34	31	31	33	31	34
Venezuela	38	35	36	37	36	38
Subtotal	931	914	925	913	877	910
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	32	37	36	38	35	37
Denmark	23	24	25	24	23	22
France	175	182	180	160	158	164
Germany	247	251	205	175	172	168
Greece	9	9	7	7	7	6
Ireland	54	58	61	56	55	55
Italy	92	95	98	95	94	94
Netherlands	54	67	65	54	52	49
Portugal	11	11	12	11	11	11
Spain	49	54	54	50	50	49
United Kingdom	92	93	88	77	81	83
Subtotal	838	881	831	747	738	738
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	95	86	72	49	42	40
Romania	32	29	27	16	16	15
Subtotal	127	115	99	65	58	55
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	116	116	110	145	140	135
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	67	64	66	65	64	63
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	55	54	57	54	47	45
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	3	3	3	2	2	2
Japan	36	37	38	39	39	39
Korea, Republic of	11	11	10	16	18	17
Taiwan	1	1	0	0	1	1
Subtotal	51	52	51	57	60	59
OCEANIA						
Australia	149	153	162	154	153	156
New Zealand	40	44	44	46	48	49
Subtotal	189	197	206	200	201	205
TOTAL	3,690	3,684	3,655	3,560	3,536	3,583

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BOVINE HIDES AND SKINS IMPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	21	18	17	26	25	20
Mexico	52	70	71	71	60	62
United States	24	67	65	57	56	55
Subtotal	97	155	153	154	141	137
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	9	8	11	22	22	15
Colombia	0	1	11	14	17	17
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9	9	22	36	39	32
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	20	18	23	23	25	22
Denmark	4	7	5	5	5	5
France	18	17	16	16	16	16
Germany	58	50	62	60	68	72
Greece	16	16	16	17	17	18
Ireland	2	2	1	1	1	1
Italy	383	384	361	353	350	350
Netherlands	82	103	111	112	122	128
Portugal	74	68	73	70	65	66
Spain	96	85	70	57	57	60
United Kingdom	38	37	43	34	40	42
Subtotal	791	787	781	748	766	780
Excluding EU Intra–Trade	322	300	289	272	277	287
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	6	3	7	15	10	10
Romania	43	1	22	10	13	15
Subtotal	49	4	29	25	23	25
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	9	15	28	37	25	30
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	54	67	80	81	83	84
Japan	236	206	188	188	186	186
Korea, Republic of	373	392	385	372	373	370
Taiwan	73	100	91	94	100	100
Subtotal	736	765	744	735	742	740
OCEANIA						
Australia	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,691	1,736	1,758	1,735	1,736	1,744
Excluding EU Intra–Trade	1,222	1,249	1,266	1,259	1,247	1,251

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BOVINE HIDES AND SKINS EXPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	88	90	74	85	75	75
United States	693	637	610	581	605	630
Subtotal	781	727	684	666	680	705
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	61	60	71	62	70	80
Colombia	1	3	1	2	2	2
Uruguay	0	0	25	20	21	24
Venezuela	18	2	2	2	2	2
Subtotal	80	65	99	86	95	108
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	36	40	43	44	47	47
Denmark	20	23	21	20	19	18
France	144	152	152	149	150	150
Germany	129	158	138	130	130	130
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	48	57	61	56	51	46
Italy	17	12	12	10	10	10
Netherlands	105	142	139	130	137	143
Portugal	8	8	6	5	5	5
Spain	16	20	26	24	22	20
United Kingdom	73	73	64	55	59	61
Subtotal	596	685	662	623	630	630
Excluding EU Intra–trade	127	198	170	137	141	137
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	41	33	17	15	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	41	33	17	16	0	0
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	16	22	28	39	40	40
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	18	12	9	8	4	4
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	53	69	75	76	78	78
OCEANIA						
Australia	134	149	144	142	138	141
New Zealand	23	33	31	21	23	23
Subtotal	157	182	175	163	161	164
TOTAL	1,742	1,795	1,749	1,677	1,688	1,729
Excluding EU Intra–Trade	1,273	1,308	1,257	1,191	1,199	1,236

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

BOVINE HIDES AND SKINS UTILIZATION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	11	3	20	16	29	26
Mexico	233	225	231	232	223	226
United States	388	491	528	554	560	553
Subtotal	632	719	779	802	812	805
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	307	308	298	302	289	294
Brazil	395	384	412	421	395	400
Colombia	100	98	97	94	94	94
Uruguay	34	31	6	13	10	10
Venezuela	27	35	34	35	34	36
Subtotal	863	856	847	865	822	834
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	15	13	12	13	16	14
Denmark	7	8	9	9	9	9
France	47	46	56	33	29	29
Germany	176	143	129	105	110	110
Greece	25	25	24	24	24	24
Ireland	6	5	1	1	5	10
Italy	425	435	435	435	435	435
Netherlands	31	28	37	36	37	34
Portugal	67	67	65	65	69	70
Spain	129	119	98	83	85	89
United Kingdom	57	57	67	56	62	64
Subtotal	985	946	933	860	881	888
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	60	56	62	49	52	50
Romania	75	31	49	25	28	31
Subtotal	135	87	111	74	80	81
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	100	94	82	106	100	95
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	74	78	90	95	95	95
OTHER AFRICA						
South Africa, Republic of	37	42	48	46	43	41
OTHER ASIA						
Hong Kong	4	1	8	6	6	7
Japan	261	253	229	220	219	219
Korea, Republic of	380	400	400	385	387	390
Taiwan	74	101	91	94	101	101
Subtotal	719	755	728	705	713	717
OCEANIA						
Australia	15	5	19	12	15	15
New Zealand	13	15	15	25	27	27
Subtotal	28	20	34	37	42	42
TOTAL	3,573	3,597	3,652	3,590	3,588	3,598

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

TALLOW AND GREASE BEGINNING STOCKS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons
January 1

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
United States	170	175	114	177	195	185
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	2	2	2	3	3	2
CENTRAL AMERICA						
El Salvador	11	9	12	5	6	7
SOUTH AMERICA						
Colombia	16	11	16	15	13	11
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	0	0	2	8	11	9
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	1	1	1	0
Netherlands	19	20	11	18	17	15
Portugal	8	8	10	11	6	4
Subtotal	27	28	24	38	35	28
EASTERN EUROPE						
Romania	1	1	1	1	0	0
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	5	5	4	5	7	7
OTHER ASIA						
Japan	18	20	23	25	26	27
Korea, Republic of	7	12	17	28	25	20
Subtotal	25	32	40	53	51	47
OCEANIA						
New Zealand	3	1	1	1	2	2
TOTAL	260	264	214	298	312	289

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	199	193	212	209	221	230
Mexico	58	55	58	59	60	62
United States	3,206	3,242	3,309	3,248	3,270	3,300
Subtotal	3,463	3,490	3,579	3,516	3,551	3,592
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	2	2	2	2	2	2
CENTRAL AMERICA						
El Salvador	1	1	2	2	2	2
Guatemala	2	2	3	3	3	3
Subtotal	3	3	5	5	5	5
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	282	285	268	260	250	250
Brazil	355	348	376	368	355	373
Colombia	35	35	29	26	26	26
Venezuela	13	14	15	28	28	30
Subtotal	685	682	688	682	659	679
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	20	22	21	23	22	22
Denmark	115	122	129	118	120	120
France	180	185	275	240	235	240
Germany	290	270	197	185	181	178
Greece	4	6	6	6	6	0
Ireland	57	62	66	67	64	67
Italy	95	96	99	98	98	98
Netherlands	142	150	145	163	161	155
Portugal	23	24	26	23	22	22
Spain	93	95	99	105	110	115
United Kingdom	245	230	225	212	215	220
Subtotal	1,264	1,262	1,288	1,240	1,234	1,237
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	11	10	10	9	9	0
Poland	54	60	65	62	54	56
Romania	11	8	7	6	6	0
Subtotal	76	78	82	77	69	56
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	118	108	106	114	120	125
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	12	12	12	12	12	11
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	45	60	70	70	75	80
Japan	163	164	153	165	162	162
Korea, Republic of	80	85	121	115	125	140
Subtotal	288	309	344	350	362	382
OCEANIA						
Australia	540	530	472	526	519	531
New Zealand	110	132	134	132	129	128
Subtotal	650	662	606	658	648	659
TOTAL	6,561	6,608	6,712	6,656	6,662	6,748

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

TALLOW AND GREASE IMPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	14	17	24	29	27	30
Mexico	175	193	184	229	235	240
United States	10	21	25	25	20	20
Subtotal	199	231	233	283	282	290
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	25	28	36	38	29	30
CENTRAL AMERICA						
El Salvador	45	51	42	50	53	55
Guatemala	29	29	35	34	35	35
Subtotal	74	80	77	84	88	90
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	0	8	15	11	2	4
Brazil	54	51	32	49	60	48
Colombia	49	54	58	66	67	69
Venezuela	56	60	71	82	83	82
Subtotal	159	173	176	208	212	203
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg	126	122	141	144	140	137
Denmark	24	30	47	42	42	47
France	50	52	49	36	40	40
Germany	81	46	62	57	60	65
Greece	6	6	4	4	4	0
Ireland	5	3	3	3	3	3
Italy	72	70	91	90	90	90
Netherlands	261	254	273	312	312	310
Portugal	9	10	12	6	5	5
Spain	165	233	264	182	200	220
United Kingdom	74	65	76	78	78	74
Subtotal	873	891	1,022	954	974	991
Excluding EU Intra-trade	422	438	578	389	402	409
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	5	5	5	5	5	0
Poland	0	0	0	7	5	3
Romania	4	3	1	1	1	0
Subtotal	9	8	6	13	11	3
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	44	45	38	0	0	0
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	74	57	68	88	73	73
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	20	29	51	35	37	40
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	80	67	47	80	85	90
Japan	126	124	115	92	90	89
Korea, Republic of	105	102	134	107	120	130
Taiwan	71	74	88	81	80	80
Subtotal	382	367	384	360	375	389
TOTAL	1,859	1,909	2,091	2,063	2,081	2,109
Excluding EU Intra-Trade	1,408	1,456	1,647	1,498	1,509	1,527

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)-preliminary (f)-forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

TALLOW AND GREASE EXPORTS
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	202	191	211	168	150	160
United States	1,074	1,097	1,332	1,239	1,129	1,150
Subtotal	1,276	1,288	1,543	1,407	1,279	1,310
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	23	13	4	14	10	10
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	13	21	17	21	23	22
Denmark	45	42	43	20	22	27
France	60	67	87	83	80	80
Germany	211	212	207	190	186	190
Ireland	57	56	59	64	61	64
Italy	25	8	20	9	10	10
Netherlands	52	63	53	65	65	60
United Kingdom	20	17	14	9	10	10
Subtotal	483	486	500	461	457	463
Excluding EU Intra–Trade	32	33	30	31	34	40
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	3	3	3	3	3	0
Poland	0	0	0	10	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3	3	3	13	13	10
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	9	5	5	3	5	5
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	0	2	1	0	0	0
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	3	2	1	1	1
OCEANIA						
Australia	233	268	282	302	300	312
New Zealand	103	122	124	121	119	118
Subtotal	336	390	406	423	419	430
TOTAL	2,131	2,188	2,463	2,322	2,184	2,229
Excluding EU Intra–Trade	1,680	1,735	1,993	1,892	1,761	1,806

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

TALLOW AND GREASE CONSUMPTION
Selected Countries

1,000 Metric Tons

	1990	1991	1992	1993	(p)1994	(f)1995
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	11	19	25	70	98	100
Mexico	233	248	242	288	295	302
United States	2,142	2,166	1,939	2,016	2,171	2,180
Subtotal	2,386	2,433	2,206	2,374	2,564	2,582
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	27	30	37	40	32	32
CENTRAL AMERICA						
El Salvador	48	49	51	51	54	55
Guatemala	31	31	38	37	38	38
Subtotal	79	80	89	88	92	93
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	259	280	279	257	242	244
Brazil	409	399	408	417	415	421
Colombia	89	84	88	94	95	96
Venezuela	69	74	86	110	111	112
Subtotal	826	837	861	878	863	873
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium–Luxembourg	133	121	139	143	141	140
Denmark	94	110	133	140	140	140
France	170	170	237	193	195	200
Germany	160	104	52	52	55	53
Greece	10	10	10	10	10	0
Ireland	5	9	10	6	6	6
Italy	142	158	170	179	178	178
Netherlands	350	350	363	411	410	405
Portugal	32	32	37	34	29	29
Spain	258	328	362	287	310	335
United Kingdom	299	278	287	281	283	284
Subtotal	1,653	1,670	1,800	1,736	1,757	1,770
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	13	12	12	11	11	0
Poland	54	60	65	59	49	49
Romania	15	11	8	8	7	0
Subtotal	82	83	85	78	67	49
FORMER SOVIET UNION						
Russian Federation	162	153	141	114	119	123
MIDDLE EAST						
Turkey	77	65	74	95	80	80
NORTH AFRICA						
Egypt	20	29	51	35	37	40
OTHER ASIA						
China, Peoples Republic of	125	125	116	150	160	170
Japan	286	284	265	255	250	250
Korea, Republic of	180	182	244	225	250	270
Taiwan	71	74	88	81	80	80
Subtotal	662	665	713	711	740	770
OCEANIA						
Australia	307	262	191	225	220	220
New Zealand	9	10	10	10	10	10
Subtotal	316	272	201	235	230	230
TOTAL	6,290	6,317	6,258	6,384	6,581	6,642

SOURCE: Counselor and attache reports, official statistics, and results of office research.

(p)–preliminary (f)–forecast

Foreign Agricultural Service
Commodity and Marketing Programs
Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division

PER CAPITA TOTAL POULTRY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	27.72	27.82	27.93	28.66	31.27	31.84
MEXICO	8.39	10.24	11.92	13.24	13.89	14.36
UNITED STATES	36.51	37.83	39.19	40.32	41.50	41.50
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	10.29	13.43	19.15	21.02	20.62	20.40
BRAZIL	13.84	15.22	16.07	17.28	18.26	19.92
VENEZUELA	10.31	14.37	15.04	14.91	15.66	15.63
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	15.27	15.32	15.95	15.71	15.96	16.66
DENMARK	11.67	13.20	15.10	13.40	14.13	14.48
FRANCE	21.53	22.17	22.10	21.06	21.33	21.46
GERMANY	11.15	11.32	12.99	12.43	12.41	12.41
GREECE	16.74	17.02	18.38	18.16	18.73	18.90
IRELAND	20.24	19.35	19.31	22.38	22.61	23.10
ITALY	18.78	18.50	18.62	18.36	18.39	18.26
NETHERLANDS	17.13	19.63	18.86	18.95	19.19	19.22
PORTUGAL	20.65	22.76	22.11	22.03	22.33	22.63
SPAIN	23.23	24.11	24.06	23.39	24.12	24.79
UNITED KINGDOM	20.55	20.57	21.40	22.81	23.14	23.45
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	6.17	6.27	6.25	5.74	5.95	5.80
RUSSIA	13.60	12.56	9.92	9.59	10.59	10.37
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	36.95	38.56	41.07	45.54	44.35	45.11
SAUDI ARABIA	27.35	31.26	32.02	31.28	30.22	29.69
TURKEY	7.79	8.84	9.15	9.05	8.85	8.80
AFRICA						
EGYPT	4.40	4.12	4.03	4.80	5.43	5.06
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	14.37	13.92	18.30	17.31	17.07	16.96
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	2.81	3.40	3.81	4.40	4.98	5.48
HONG KONG	33.52	36.56	44.66	39.01	40.98	40.78
JAPAN	13.67	13.61	14.08	14.11	13.90	13.85
SINGAPORE	34.56	36.64	36.17	37.51	38.47	39.10
TAIWAN	23.05	22.99	25.19	27.50	27.65	27.53
THAILAND	8.05	8.55	9.20	8.93	9.07	10.08
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	24.43	24.42	25.66	25.80	26.94	27.56

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA BROILER MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	23.03	23.15	23.22	24.12	26.48	27.07
MEXICO	7.86	9.35	10.92	11.83	12.22	12.77
UNITED STATES	27.67	28.89	30.30	31.34	32.52	32.52
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	9.36	12.97	18.54	20.06	20.00	19.78
BRAZIL	13.48	14.84	15.76	16.93	17.94	19.50
VENEZUELA	10.26	14.37	15.24	15.38	15.98	16.53
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	12.18	12.24	11.53	11.78	11.85	12.40
DENMARK	9.53	9.70	11.43	11.67	12.22	12.76
FRANCE	11.44	11.21	11.50	10.64	10.81	10.84
GERMANY	6.86	7.08	6.92	6.78	6.78	6.79
GREECE	13.55	13.53	15.30	15.28	15.46	15.83
IRELAND	12.83	13.37	13.35	16.71	17.24	17.46
ITALY	11.27	11.00	11.16	11.12	11.16	11.05
NETHERLANDS	13.19	13.44	13.83	14.02	14.08	14.01
PORTUGAL	17.75	18.92	19.33	19.07	19.19	19.32
SPAIN	20.87	21.80	21.73	20.84	21.40	22.13
UNITED KINGDOM	14.91	17.18	17.41	18.27	18.34	18.49
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	20.26	18.36	14.23	15.21	15.60	15.51
POLAND	4.70	4.76	4.95	5.56	5.79	5.96
RUSSIA	8.47	8.01	5.84	5.68	5.42	5.41
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	25.56	25.56	28.22	33.34	31.68	32.10
SAUDI ARABIA	27.16	29.08	31.32	30.66	29.68	29.15
AFRICA						
EGYPT	3.48	3.09	3.02	3.85	4.66	4.39
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	12.54	12.51	15.52	14.65	14.45	14.41
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1.54	1.51	1.68	1.90	2.10	2.39
HONG KONG	26.99	29.38	35.66	35.80	39.30	39.30
JAPAN	126.25	12.60	14.13	12.98	13.04	12.99
SINGAPORE	29.78	33.01	31.88	32.91	33.93	34.60
THAILAND	7.79	8.20	8.76	8.44	9.12	9.50
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	21.97	21.99	23.10	23.17	24.17	24.78

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA TURKEY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN KILOGRAMS, IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	4.70	4.67	4.72	4.55	4.78	4.77
MEXICO	0.17	0.45	0.63	0.82	0.92	1.04
UNITED STATES	7.98	8.16	8.16	8.21	8.21	8.21
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	0.36	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.34
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	1.84	2.12	2.50	2.11	2.20	2.37
DENMARK	1.17	1.36	1.74	2.68	2.86	3.05
FRANCE	5.55	6.00	6.23	5.57	5.62	5.68
GERMANY	2.62	3.00	3.38	3.47	3.48	3.48
GREECE	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.60	0.59	0.59
IRELAND	3.99	3.98	3.98	5.38	5.37	5.63
ITALY	4.72	4.58	4.63	4.41	4.40	4.39
NETHERLANDS	1.81	1.93	2.18	2.30	2.42	2.61
PORTUGAL	2.89	3.36	2.87	2.86	3.04	3.22
SPAIN	1.13	1.02	0.74	0.74	0.79	0.81
UNITED KINGDOM	3.67	4.10	3.94	4.28	4.30	4.36
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	0.34	0.42	0.47	1.17	1.19	1.29
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	10.23	10.14	12.85	12.20	12.67	13.03

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

PER CAPITA TABLE EGG CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN PIECES)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	162	159	148	149	143	142
MEXICO	184	197	191	192	192	197
UNITED STATES	186	183	181	179	177	156
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	88	88	90	79	83	89
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM–LUXEM.	226	236	237	246	247	258
DENMARK	265	274	284	248	248	247
FRANCE	264	272	271	241	240	239
GERMANY	260	250	243	216	215	214
GREECE	258	252	248	240	239	242
IRELAND	241	241	241	210	208	207
ITALY	214	216	214	162	162	161
NETHERLANDS	221	216	224	225	226	225
PORTUGAL	152	155	169	154	158	158
SPAIN	282	264	227	206	205	207
UNITED KINGDOM	199	204	196	142	140	138
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	144	144	189	142	145	150
ROMANIA	537	509	595	331	358	371
RUSSIA	164	161	144	120	115	227
MIDDLE EAST						
TURKEY	115	125	122	124	120	119
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	136	151	163	191	203	218
HONG KONG	241	250	237	235	237	240
JAPAN	235	240	276	277	273	269
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	158	169	166	174	177	180
TAIWAN	188	186	213	222	225	222

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	701	708	706	741	832	860
MEXICO	700	840	990	1,090	1,100	1,100
UNITED STATES	10,645	11,204	11,885	12,396	13,149	13,674
SUBTOTAL	12,046	12,752	13,581	14,227	15,081	15,634
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	335	430	590	630	640	645
BRAZIL	2,416	2,691	2,932	3,211	3,475	3,822
COLOMBIA	299	334	353	497	534	563
GUATEMALA	57	61	73	85	95	104
HONDURAS	28	31	35	39	40	43
VENEZUELA	225	313	333	350	361	361
SUBTOTAL	3,360	3,860	4,316	4,812	5,145	5,538
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	181	181	189	196	200	204
DENMARK	131	137	158	162	175	187
FRANCE	1,651	1,759	1,840	1,875	1,901	1,865
GERMANY	599	574	604	615	621	627
GREECE	160	160	175	173	175	177
IRELAND	81	83	84	88	89	91
ITALY	1,069	1,051	1,057	1,061	1,073	1,068
NETHERLANDS	526	547	577	565	587	603
PORTUGAL	213	234	237	238	242	244
SPAIN	836	875	867	840	860	885
UNITED KINGDOM	1,115	1,156	1,276	1,244	1,280	1,290
SUBTOTAL	6,562	6,757	7,064	7,057	7,203	7,241
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	426	320	320	307	320	315
POLAND	328	320	336	300	330	350
ROMANIA	425	280	190	160	180	190
SUBTOTAL	1,179	920	846	767	830	855
RUSSIA	1,801	1,751	1,428	1,277	1,200	1,180
UKRAINE	708	654	498	421	400	400
SUBTOTAL	2,509	2,405	1,926	1,698	1,600	1,580
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	173	188	206	224	233	239
KUWAIT	18	1	9	18	19	20
SAUDI ARABIA	265	285	275	285	295	309
TURKEY	269	284	330	350	360	370
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14	14	15	16	17	20
SUBTOTAL	739	772	835	893	924	958
AFRICA						
EGYPT	235	225	225	275	315	290
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	697	731	752	741	750	765
SUBTOTAL	932	956	977	1,016	1,065	1,055
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	3,229	3,952	4,540	5,300	6,100	6,800
HONG KONG	32	29	21	20	19	18
JAPAN	1,391	1,357	1,367	1,368	1,315	1,320
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	269	324	366	366	380	400
SINGAPORE	56	58	57	62	63	63
TAIWAN	476	480	531	585	595	595
THAILAND	595	655	710	685	740	775
SUBTOTAL	6,048	6,855	7,592	8,386	9,212	9,971
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	419	425	455	467	496	515
SUBTOTAL	419	425	455	467	496	515
TOTAL	33,794	35,702	37,592	39,323	41,556	43,347

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAM
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	53	56	62	62	53	50
MEXICO	46	90	119	160	241	270
SUBTOTAL	99	146	181	222	294	320
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	0	2	42	60	60	60
SUBTOTAL	0	2	42	60	60	60
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	54	67	65	73	75	76
DENMARK	8	8	12	14	30	22
FRANCE	67	64	85	76	74	63
GERMANY	350	356	500	503	510	512
GREECE	12	13	14	14	14	14
IRELAND	8	8	7	14	14	14
ITALY	44	49	51	46	43	43
NETHERLANDS	113	143	170	196	202	200
PORTUGAL	6	6	5	4	6	8
SPAIN	73	73	81	88	100	105
UNITED KINGDOM	156	150	191	173	170	170
SUBTOTAL	891	937	1181	1201	1238	1227
RUSSIA	214	115	50	155	385	375
SUBTOTAL	214	115	50	155	385	375
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	1	14	40	72	76	72
ROMANIA	48	32	32	50	60	50
SUBTOTAL	49	46	72	122	136	122
MIDDLE EAST						
SAUDI ARABIA	209	245	250	263	254	254
UNITED ARAB EMIR.	54	61	65	64	65	65
SUBTOTAL	263	306	315	327	319	319
AFRICA						
EGYPT	2	2	2	2	5	15
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	6	8	14	6	5	10
SUBTOTAL	8	10	16	8	10	25
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	68	86	78	100	125	145
HONG KONG	239	280	352	396	429	432
JAPAN	301	358	406	402	430	435
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	15	15	19	20	20	28
SINGAPORE	52	52	57	58	61	63
SUBTOTAL	675	791	912	976	1065	1103
TOTAL	2,199	2,353	2,769	3,071	3,507	3,551

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	6	12	8	13	9	9
UNITED STATES	554	631	772	1013	1383	1441
SUBTOTAL	560	643	780	1026	1392	1450
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	4	1	0	0	3	0
BRAZIL	305	327	390	430	476	507
VENEZUELA	22	22	15	15	20	20
SUBTOTAL	331	350	405	445	499	527
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	77	89	88	105	108	112
DENMARK	79	77	92	112	139	135
FRANCE	497	559	659	714	728	686
GERMANY	64	59	60	114	125	130
GREECE	4	2	4	3	3	3
IRELAND	18	23	23	23	23	23
ITALY	30	31	30	42	47	47
NETHERLANDS	383	395	462	480	495	505
PORTUGAL	5	7	11	11	13	14
SPAIN	4	7	7	11	12	13
UNITED KINGDOM	91	101	120	99	101	92
SUBTOTAL	1252	1350	1556	1714	1794	1760
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	189	145	100	87	90	90
POLAND	21	16	13	15	15	17
ROMANIA	0	0	0	3	3	5
SUBTOTAL	210	161	113	105	108	112
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	19	18	12	18	15	17
SAUDI ARABIA	2	5	4	5	4	5
TURKEY	1	1	1	1	1	1
SUBTOTAL	22	24	17	24	20	23
AFRICA						
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	1	1	3	8	5	5
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	110	123	158	176	220	240
HONG KONG	75	95	109	185	203	206
JAPAN				6	5	5
SINGAPORE	11	12	10	10	11	13
TAIWAN	5	5	5	5	6	6
THAILAND	144	169	180	163	168	170
SUBTOTAL	345	458	462	539	608	635
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	2	2	4	7	9	10
SUBTOTAL	2	2	4	7	9	10
TOTAL	2,723	2,989	3,340	3,868	4,435	4,522

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	738	751	764	794	876	902
MEXICO	741	925	1,101	1,250	1,341	1,350
UNITED STATES	10,048	10,565	11,079	11,398	11,738	12,240
SUBTOTAL	**11,527**	**12,241**	**12,944**	**13,442**	**13,955**	**14,492**
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	331	437	630	700	694	694
BRAZIL	2,111	2,364	2,542	2,782	2,992	3,320
GUATEMALA	57	60	84	95	100	109
VENEZUELA	203	290	311	316	339	346
SUBTOTAL	**2,702**	**3,151**	**3,567**	**3,893**	**4,125**	**4,469**
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	158	159	166	164	167	168
DENMARK	60	68	78	70	74	76
FRANCE	1,221	1,264	1,266	1,213	1,234	1,247
GERMANY	885	905	1,044	1,004	1,006	1,009
GREECE	168	171	185	183	189	191
IRELAND	71	68	68	79	80	82
ITALY	1,083	1,069	1,078	1,065	1,069	1,064
NETHERLANDS	256	295	285	288	293	295
PORTUGAL	214	237	231	231	235	239
SPAIN	905	941	941	917	948	977
UNITED KINGDOM	1,180	1,185	1,237	1,327	1,350	1,372
SUBTOTAL	**6,201**	**6,362**	**6,579**	**6,541**	**6,645**	**6,720**
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	235	240	240	221	230	225
POLAND	311	318	348	362	385	400
ROMANIA	463	318	318	205	227	245
SUBTOTAL	**1,009**	**876**	**906**	**788**	**842**	**870**
RUSSIA	2,015	1,866	1,478	1,432	1,585	1,555
UKRAINE	629	573	531	515	485	485
SUBTOTAL	**2,644**	**2,439**	**2,009**	**1,947**	**2,070**	**2,040**
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	159	175	195	224	224	232
SAUDI ARABIA	445	516	546	551	550	558
TURKEY	268	283	325	350	360	370
UNITED ARAB EM.	41	54	56	58	60	62
SUBTOTAL	**913**	**1,028**	**1,122**	**1,183**	**1,194**	**1,222**
AFRICA						
EGYPT	237	227	227	277	320	305
SOUTH AFRICA, REP O F	568	565	763	741	750	765
SUBTOTAL	**805**	**792**	**990**	**1,018**	**1,070**	**1,070**
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	3,187	3,915	4,460	5,224	6,005	6,705
HONG KONG	195	214	263	231	244	244
JAPAN	1,689	1,688	1,752	1,762	1,742	1,742
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	274	292	373	386	400	428
SINGAPORE	94	101	101	106	110	113
TAIWAN	471	475	526	580	589	592
THAILAND	451	486	530	522	572	605
SUBTOTAL	**6,361**	**7,171**	**8,005**	**8,811**	**9,662**	**10,429**
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	417	423	451	460	487	505
SUBTOTAL	**417**	**423**	**451**	**460**	**487**	**505**
TOTAL	**32,579**	**34,483**	**36,573**	**38,083**	**40,050**	**41,817**

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	572	577	574	613	700	725
MEXICO	660	790	940	1,030	1,040	1,040
UNITED STATES	8,360	8,886	9,482	9,986	10,668	11,133
SUBTOTAL	9,592	10,253	10,996	11,629	12,408	12,898
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	305	415	570	620	630	635
BRAZIL	2,356	2,628	2,872	3,143	3,400	3,740
COLOMBIA	279	313	333	469	504	530
VENEZUELA	224	313	333	350	361	361
SUBTOTAL	3,164	3,669	4,108	4,582	4,895	5,266
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	147	156	165	175	179	184
DENMARK	116	121	137	145	155	165
FRANCE	959	995	1,020	1,046	1,060	1,030
GERMANY	334	316	344	349	352	353
GREECE	129	130	144	144	146	146
IRELAND	55	56	57	60	61	62
ITALY	632	615	628	635	645	640
NETHERLANDS	433	454	478	487	502	507
PORTUGAL	182	200	206	206	210	211
SPAIN	766	810	798	764	780	800
UNITED KINGDOM	798	835	941	971	986	995
SUBTOTAL	4,551	4,688	4,918	4,982	5,076	5,093
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	290	215	200	200	205	210
POLAND	180	170	168	150	170	175
ROMANIA	400	260	175	145	160	165
SUBTOTAL	870	645	543	495	535	550
RUSSIA	984	978	785	810	830	860
UKRAINE	388	374	288	230	220	220
SUBTOTAL	1,372	1,352	1,073	1,040	1,050	1,080
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	121	128	138	147	153	146
KUWAIT	19	1	9	18	19	20
SAUDI ARABIA	263	275	292	275	286	300
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	14	14	15	16	17	20
SUBTOTAL	403	404	439	440	458	466
AFRICA						
EGYPT	185	170	170	220	270	250
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	585	620	640	630	637	650
SUBTOTAL	770	790	810	850	907	900
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1,400	1,745	2,025	2,300	2,600	3,000
HONG KONG	22	20	17	17	16	15
JAPAN	1,272	1,243	1,252	1,252	1,210	1,215
THAILAND	575	630	680	650	700	730
SINGAPORE	45	48	46	51	52	52
SUBTOTAL	3,314	3,686	4,020	4,270	4,578	5,012
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	377	383	410	420	446	464
SUBTOTAL	377	383	410	420	446	464
TOTAL	24,413	25,870	27,317	28,708	30,353	31,729

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	49	51	57	57	48	45
MEXICO	39	60	74	87	140	160
SUBTOTAL	88	111	131	144	188	205
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	0	2	42	60	60	60
SUBTOTAL	0	2	42	60	60	60
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	27	33	35	34	35	36
DENMARK	3	5	3	4	19	9
FRANCE	48	45	68	63	60	50
GERMANY	245	281	292	281	285	286
GREECE	9	8	12	12	13	13
IRELAND	8	8	7	10	10	10
ITALY	28	31	29	28	26	26
NETHERLANDS	50	65	86	94	100	103
PORTUGAL	5	2	3	3	4	5
SPAIN	50	48	56	61	70	82
UNITED KINGDOM	85	90	100	142	140	138
SUBTOTAL	558	616	691	732	762	758
RUSSIA	175	107	45	146	360	350
SUBTOTAL	175	107	45	146	360	350
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	1	5	40	60	60	57
ROMANIA	5	20	30	50	40	30
SUBTOTAL	6	25	70	110	100	87
MIDDLE EAST						
SAUDI ARABIA	209	204	249	262	253	253
SUBTOTAL	209	204	249	262	253	253
AFRICA						
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	3	2	10	5	3	5
SUBTOTAL	3	2	10	5	3	5
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	65	82	70	98	115	135
HONG KONG	208	246	300	373	415	421
JAPAN	291	347	396	390	420	425
SINGAPORE	50	51	56	56	59	61
SUBTOTAL	614	726	822	917	1,009	1,042
TOTAL	1,653	1,793	2,060	2,376	2,735	2,760

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	1	5	1	2	2	3
UNITED STATES	518	572	675	892	1,220	1,266
SUBTOTAL	519	577	676	894	1,222	1,269
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	4	1	0	0	3	0
BRAZIL	300	322	378	417	460	490
VENEZUELA	22	22	19	25	24	0
SUBTOTAL	326	345	397	442	487	490
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	48	62	80	86	90	95
DENMARK	70	76	81	88	110	107
FRANCE	358	401	429	475	480	450
GERMANY	35	31	80	82	87	87
GREECE	2	2	2	2	2	1
IRELAND	3	3	3	11	10	10
ITALY	10	10	11	18	22	22
NETHERLAND	286	317	355	373	385	395
PORTUGAL	3	5	7	10	12	13
SPAIN	3	6	4	8	9	10
UNITED KINGDOM	27	35	35	56	55	48
SUBTOTAL	845	948	1,087	1,209	1,262	1,238
EASTERN EUROPE						
ROMANIA	65	50	0	3	3	5
HUNGARY	95	74	55	38	42	50
SUBTOTAL	160	124	55	41	45	55
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	11	10	4	1	3	4
SAUDI ARABIA	2	5	4	5	4	5
SUBTOTAL	13	15	8	6	7	9
AFRICA						
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	1	1	3	8	5	5
SUBTOTAL	1	1	3	8	5	5
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	86	93	132	145	180	205
HONG KONG	72	94	104	178	196	201
JAPAN				6	5	5
SINGAPORE	11	11	10	10	11	13
THAILAND	139	164	175	157	160	160
SUBTOTAL	308	362	421	496	552	584
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	2	2	4	7	9	10
SUBTOTAL	2	2	4	7	9	10
TOTAL	2,173	2,373	2,648	3,095	3,584	3,655

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

BROILER MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	613	625	635	668	742	767
MEXICO	694	845	1,009	1,117	1,180	1,200
UNITED STATES	7,832	8,288	8,776	9,099	9,419	9,881
SUBTOTAL	9,139	9,758	10,420	10,884	11,341	11,848
SOUTH AMERICA						
ARGENTINA	301	422	610	668	673	673
BRAZIL	2,056	2,306	2,494	2,726	2,940	3,250
VENEZUELA	202	290	315	326	346	366
SUBTOTAL	2,559	3,018	3,419	3,720	3,959	4,289
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	126	127	120	123	124	125
DENMARK	49	50	59	61	64	67
FRANCE	649	639	659	613	625	630
GERMANY	544	566	556	548	550	552
GREECE	136	136	154	154	156	160
IRELAND	45	47	47	59	61	62
ITALY	650	636	646	645	649	644
NETHERLANDS	197	202	209	213	215	215
PORTUGAL	184	197	202	200	202	204
SPAIN	813	851	850	817	841	872
UNITED KINGDOM	856	990	1,006	1,063	1,070	1,082
SUBTOTAL	4,249	4,441	4,508	4,496	4,557	4,613
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	210	190	147	157	161	160
POLAND	179	182	190	214	224	231
ROMANIA	435	296	296	190	178	195
SUBTOTAL	824	668	633	561	563	586
RUSSIA	1,255	1,190	870	848	811	811
UKRAINE	361	339	253	222	210	210
SUBTOTAL	1,616	1,529	1,123	1,070	1,021	1,021
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	110	116	134	164	160	165
SAUDI ARABIA	442	480	534	540	540	548
SUBTOTAL	552	596	668	704	700	713
AFRICA						
EGYPT	187	170	170	222	275	265
SO. AFRICA, REP OF	496	508	647	627	635	650
SUBTOTAL	496	508	647	627	635	650
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	1,749	1,734	1,963	2,253	2,535	2,930
HONG KONG	157	172	210	212	234	235
JAPAN	1,560	1,563	1,752	1,622	1,635	1,635
SINGAPORE	81	91	89	93	97	100
THAILAND	436	466	505	493	540	570
SUBTOTAL	3,983	4,026	4,519	4,673	5,041	5,470
OCEANIA						
AUSTRALIA	375	381	406	413	437	454
SUBTOTAL	375	381	406	413	437	454
TOTAL	23,793	24,925	26,343	27,148	28,254	29,644

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	129	131	132	128	132	135
MEXICO	8	12	13	12	9	8
UNITED STATES	2,048	2,088	2,167	2,176	2,249	2,305
SUBTOTAL	**2,185**	**2,231**	**2,312**	**2,316**	**2,390**	**2,448**
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	60	63	60	63	68	74
SUBTOTAL	**60**	**63**	**60**	**63**	**68**	**74**
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	4	4	4	4	4	4
DENMARK	3	4	5	9	10	11
FRANCE	432	487	558	532	540	540
GERMANY	145	149	159	169	174	175
GREECE	3	3	3	3	3	3
IRELAND	23	24	25	26	26	27
ITALY	279	273	269	266	268	268
NETHERLANDS	30	32	34	30	31	32
PORTUGAL	30	33	30	31	31	32
SPAIN	29	27	22	19	18	18
UNITED KINGDOM	223	242	246	252	260	263
SUBTOTAL	**1,201**	**1,278**	**1,355**	**1,341**	**1,365**	**1,373**
EASTERN EUROPE						
HUNGARY	33	30	30	25	25	25
POLAND	15	15	30	33	34	35
SUBTOTAL	**48**	**45**	**60**	**58**	**59**	**60**
RUSSIA	54	45	37	35	35	36
SUBTOTAL	54	45	37	35	35	36
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	52	60	68	77	80	82
SUBTOTAL	**52**	**60**	**68**	**77**	**80**	**82**
TOTAL	**3,600**	**3,722**	**3,892**	**3,890**	**3,997**	**4,073**

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY–TO–COOK–EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	4	5	5	5	5	5
MEXICO	7	29	45	65	80	90
SUBTOTAL	11	34	50	70	85	95
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM–LUXEM.	22	25	30	29	30	31
DENMARK	3	4	5	6	6	6
FRANCE	6	5	5	4	5	5
GERMANY	77	105	121	129	130	132
GREECE	1	2	2	3	3	3
IRELAND	1	1	1	3	3	3
ITALY	10	11	16	12	11	11
NETHERLANDS	25	29	31	46	48	52
PORTUGAL	0	2	0	1	2	3
SPAIN	15	13	7	10	13	14
UNITED KINGDOM	21	23	20	26	29	28
SUBTOTAL	181	220	238	269	280	288
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	0	0	3	12	15	15
RUSSIA	2	0	2	4	15	15
SUBTOTAL	2	0	5	16	30	30
ASIA						
SOUTH KOREA, REP OF	6	11	15	17	20	20
SUBTOTAL	6	11	15	17	20	20
TOTAL	200	265	308	372	415	433

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	5	7	7	11	7	6
UNITED STATES	24	47	78	96	127	138
SUBTOTAL	29	54	85	107	134	144
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	5	5	12	13	16	17
SUBTOTAL	5	5	12	13	16	17
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	7	7	8	11	11	11
DENMARK	0	1	1	1	1	1
FRANCE	123	150	206	212	220	210
GERMANY	14	14	8	18	22	24
GREECE	0	0	1	0	0	0
IRELAND	3	3	3	10	10	10
ITALY	17	19	17	22	23	23
NETHERLANDS	28	32	32	41	42	44
SPAIN	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	33	29	38	32	38	36
SUBTOTAL	225	255	314	347	367	359
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	8	8	8	17	12	13
SUBTOTAL	8	8	8	17	12	13
TOTAL	267	322	419	484	529	533

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TURKEY MEAT CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS IN READY-TO-COOK-EQUIVALENTS)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	125	126	129	126	134	135
MEXICO	15	41	58	77	89	98
UNITED STATES	1,992	2,060	2,086	2,090	2,124	2,157
SUBTOTAL	**2,132**	**2,227**	**2,273**	**2,293**	**2,347**	**2,390**
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	55	58	48	50	52	57
SUBTOTAL	**55**	**58**	**48**	**50**	**52**	**57**
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	19	22	26	22	23	24
DENMARK	6	7	9	14	15	16
FRANCE	315	342	357	321	325	330
GERMANY	208	240	272	280	282	283
GREECE	4	5	4	6	6	6
IRELAND	14	14	14	19	19	20
ITALY	272	265	268	256	256	256
NETHERLANDS	27	29	33	35	37	40
PORTUGAL	30	35	30	30	32	34
SPAIN	44	40	29	29	31	32
UNITED KINGDOM	211	236	228	249	251	255
SUBTOTAL	**1,150**	**1,235**	**1,270**	**1,261**	**1,277**	**1,296**
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	13	16	18	45	46	50
SUBTOTAL	**13**	**16**	**18**	**45**	**46**	**50**
RUSSIA	92	75	72	39	45	46
SUBTOTAL	**92**	**75**	**72**	**39**	**45**	**46**
MIDDLE EAST						
ISRAEL	44	46	61	60	64	67
SUBTOTAL	**44**	**46**	**61**	**60**	**64**	**67**
TOTAL	**3,486**	**3,657**	**3,742**	**3,748**	**3,831**	**3,906**

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG PRODUCTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	5,661	5,666	5,670	5,689	5,600	5,675
MEXICO	18,040	19,840	19,650	20,140	20,450	20,450
UNITED STATES	67,987	69,352	70,618	71,522	73,390	73,980
SUBTOTAL	91,688	94,858	95,938	97,351	99,440	100,105
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	13,454	13,655	14,190	12,700	13,600	14,800
COLOMBIA	5,160	5,086	5,402	6,433	6,655	7,100
SUBTOTAL	18,614	18,741	19,592	19,133	20,255	21,900
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	2,941	3,134	3,196	3,324	3,343	3,376
DENMARK	1,409	1,435	1,440	1,405	1,400	1,400
FRANCE	14,629	15,300	15,375	15,355	15,500	15,500
GERMANY	16,800	15,525	15,165	13,678	14,000	14,000
GREECE	2,566	2,514	2,495	2,540	2,500	2,600
IRELAND	640	640	618	553	555	557
ITALY	11,454	11,568	11,454	11,502	11,600	11,550
NETHERLANDS	10,801	10,762	10,458	10,019	9,800	9,700
PORTUGAL	1,590	1,671	1,814	1,787	1,820	1,830
SPAIN	10,659	10,184	8,675	8,454	8,700	8,800
UNITED KINGDOM	10,658	11,006	10,699	10,645	10,640	10,615
SUBTOTAL	84,147	83,739	81,389	79,262	79,858	79,928
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	7,649	6,500	6,300	5,450	5,600	5,800
ROMANIA	7,701	6,859	5,801	5,450	5,500	5,600
SUBTOTAL	15,350	13,359	12,101	10,900	11,100	11,400
RUSSIA	47,470	46,900	42,900	40,300	38,700	37,900
UKRAINE	16,287	15,188	13,445	11,800	11,000	11,000
SUBTOTAL	63,757	62,088	56,345	52,100	49,700	48,900
MIDDLE EAST						
TURKEY	7,500	7,300	7,800	8,100	8,000	8,100
SUBTOTAL	7,500	7,300	7,800	8,100	8,000	8,100
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	158,920	185,000	203,980	226,900	245,000	267,000
HONG KONG	34	33	21	23	18	18
JAPAN	40,318	41,638	42,911	43,252	42,800	42,400
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	7,145	7,770	7,750	8,200	8,400	8,600
TAIWAN	4,500	4,806	5,146	5,372	5,450	5,450
THAILAND	8,165	8,609	8,154	7,336	7,730	8,270
SUBTOTAL	210,917	239,247	259,808	283,747	301,668	323,468
TOTAL	491,973	519,332	532,973	550,593	570,021	593,801

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG IMPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	430	404	407	459	475	445
MEXICO	136	135	151	100	135	140
UNITED STATES	109	28	52	56	50	52
SUBTOTAL	566	539	558	559	610	585
SOUTH AMERICA						
COLOMBIA	5	0	46	25	30	33
SUBTOTAL	5	0	46	25	30	33
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	1,083	1,026	1,115	1,111	1,138	1,146
DENMARK	152	155	194	220	170	230
FRANCE	1,253	1,238	1,321	1,349	1,320	1,300
GERMANY	5,700	5,763	5,467	5,459	5,450	5,450
GREECE	33	41	35	35	36	37
IRELAND	210	210	210	541	540	538
ITALY	919	936	1,006	764	685	685
NETHERLANDS	746	857	798	1,067	1,150	1,300
PORTUGAL	12	8	6	110	115	120
SPAIN	371	235	243	507	266	216
UNITED KINGDOM	1,415	967	846	666	700	695
SUBTOTAL	11,894	11,436	11,241	11,829	11,570	11,717
RUSSIA	200	120	78	70	60	50
SUBTOTAL	200	120	78	70	60	50
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	60	514	965	730	720	725
SUBTOTAL	60	514	965	730	720	725
MIDDLE EAST						
TURKEY	5	11	30	37	30	30
SUBTOTAL	5	11	30	37	30	30
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	53	50	88	25	30	31
HONG KONG	1,631	1,690	1,633	1,604	1,650	1,680
JAPAN	769	1,093	771	1,605	1,650	1,660
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	0	0	0	48	64	70
SUBTOTAL	2,453	2,833	2,492	3,234	3,330	3,371
TOTAL	15,183	15,453	15,410	16,484	16,350	16,511

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

EGG EXPORTS

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(MILLION PIECES)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	274	267	378	420	365	385
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED STATES	1,206	1,852	1,884	1,907	2,228	2,040
SUBTOTAL	1,480	2,119	2,262	2,327	2,593	2,425
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	4	20	22	10	15	20
SUBTOTAL	4	20	22	10	15	20
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	1,687	1,714	1,843	1,867	1,892	1,925
DENMARK	197	178	170	182	192	192
FRANCE	893	1,048	1,170	1,433	1,500	1,550
GERMANY	1,880	1,300	1,100	1,038	1,050	1,050
GREECE	6	20	30	25	25	25
IRELAND	3	3	3	252	255	255
ITALY	56	29	51	76	80	70
NETHERLANDS	8,248	8,373	7,869	7,706	7,550	7,575
PORTUGAL	22	66	53	26	25	25
SPAIN	53	112	49	72	93	103
UNITED KINGDOM	620	243	245	261	255	251
SUBTOTAL	13,665	13,086	12,583	12,938	12,917	13,021
RUSSIA	20	20	10	30	30	30
SUBTOTAL	20	20	10	30	30	30
EASTERN EUROPE						
POLAND	107	10	10	2	2	2
ROMANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	107	10	10	2	2	2
MIDDLE EAST						
TURKEY	47	16	16	13	10	10
SUBTOTAL	47	16	16	13	10	10
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	786	788	965	627	635	736
HONG KONG	45	35	36	31	35	37
JAPAN	2	2	0	0	0	0
TAIWAN	0	0	9	9	10	10
THAILAND	0	0	0	1	30	15
SUBTOTAL	833	825	1,010	668	710	798
TOTAL	16,156	16,096	15,913	15,988	16,277	16,306

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

TABLE EGG CONSUMPTION

SELECTED COUNTRIES
(IN MILLION PIECES)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 PRELIM	1995 FORECAST
NORTH AMERICA						
CANADA	4,300	4,280	4,061	4,130	4,020	4,030
MEXICO	16,281	17,839	17,666	18,149	18,494	18,499
UNITED STATES	46,696	46,139	46,061	45,901	45,650	45,450
SUBTOTAL	67,277	68,258	67,788	68,180	68,164	67,979
SOUTH AMERICA						
BRAZIL	13,450	13,635	14,168	12,690	13,585	14,780
SUBTOTAL	13,450	13,635	14,168	12,690	13,585	14,780
EUROPEAN UNION						
BELGIUM-LUXEM.	2,337	2,446	2,468	2,568	2,589	2,597
DENMARK	1,364	1,412	1,464	1,298	1,298	1,298
FRANCE	14,989	15,490	15,526	13,896	13,900	13,900
GERMANY	20,620	19,988	19,532	17,438	17,400	17,400
GREECE	2,593	2,535	2,500	2,420	2,415	2,445
IRELAND	847	847	847	740	736	735
ITALY	12,317	12,475	12,409	9,400	9,395	9,375
NETHERLANDS	3,299	3,246	3,387	3,420	3,450	3,450
PORTUGAL	1,580	1,613	1,767	1,620	1,660	1,668
SPAIN	10,977	10,307	8,869	8,069	8,073	8,163
UNITED KINGDOM	11,453	11,730	11,300	8,244	8,189	8,100
SUBTOTAL	82,376	82,089	80,069	69,113	69,105	69,131
EASTERN EUROPE						
ROMANIA	6,956	6,277	6,535	2,200	2,700	2,800
POLAND	5,490	5,520	7,245	5,480	5,600	5,800
SUBTOTAL	12,446	11,797	13,780	7,680	8,300	8,600
RUSSIA	47,670	47,252	42,630	35,800	34,500	34,100
UKRAINE	16,287	15,188	13,445	12,000	11,500	11,500
SUBTOTAL	63,957	62,440	56,075	47,800	46,000	45,600
MIDDLE EAST						
TURKEY	6,570	7,300	7,300	7,544	7,440	7,540
SUBTOTAL	6,570	7,300	7,300	7,544	7,440	7,540
ASIA						
CHINA (PRC)	154,180	173,377	191,203	226,298	244,395	266,295
HONG KONG	1,401	1,466	1,393	1,391	1,414	1,434
JAPAN	29,100	29,800	34,380	34,600	34,185	33,800
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	6,810	7,370	7,350	7,780	7,980	8,180
TAIWAN	3,840	3,845	4,452	4,673	4,790	4,780
SUBTOTAL	195,331	215,858	238,778	274,742	292,764	314,489
TOTAL	441,407	461,377	477,958	487,749	505,358	528,119

SOURCE: COUNSELOR AND ATTACHE REPORTS, OFFICIAL STATISTICS, AND RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH.

COMMODITY AND MARKETING PROGRAMS
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DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DIVISION

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